

The Literary Digest

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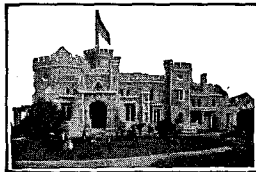
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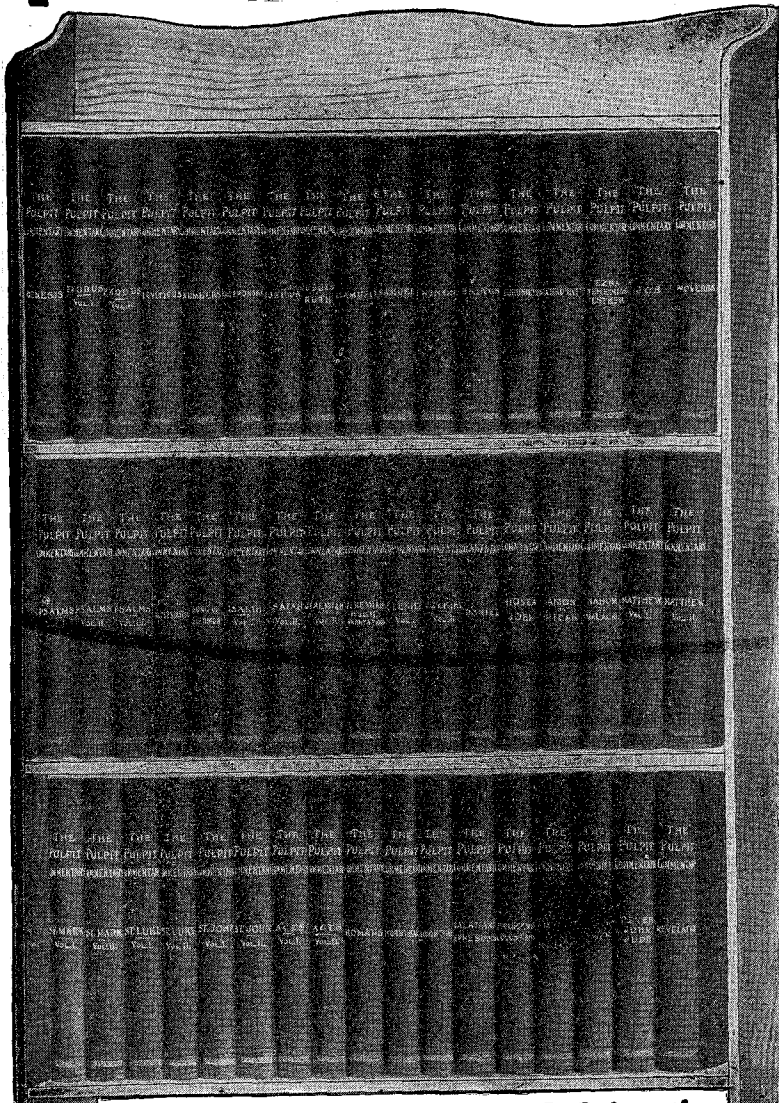
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

ONE of Mr. Roosevelt's best-known books, "The Winning of the West," describes the conquest of the Western States by the pioneers of an earlier generation. Considered in connection with the Presidential tour that has just come to a close, and the comment on it, the title of this book takes on a new significance. Says the *Baltimore Sun* (Ind.):

"There seems to be good ground for the assumption that Mr. Roosevelt had in contemplation another 'Winning of the West' when he traveled toward the Pacific Coast and stopped at various points along his route to 'talk politics' with his fellow citizens. When he discussed the tariff, expansion, trusts, international questions, and local topics, he appeared as the most distinguished advocate of a great political party, which will be called on next year to defend its title to another lease of power. Mr. Roosevelt is convinced that the claims of his party merit favorable consideration by the people of the West. Evidence is not lacking that he regards himself as the strongest and most available standard-bearer his party can put forward in the contest of 1904 for national political supremacy. It is but just to him to say that a majority of the most influential politicians of the President's faith are in full accord with him on the question of his availability. It also seems to be true that the mass of Republican voters concur with their leaders in this view. Hence 'The Winning of the West' by Mr. Roosevelt in the year preceding the Presidential election appears to be an accomplished fact, judging by the confidence displayed by personal friends of the President who accompanied him on his tour and sounded the sentiment of the Republican masses."

"It is as a conquering hero," declares the *Philadelphia Telegraph* (Rep.), "that President Roosevelt returns to Washington. Five years ago this very month he had just retired from

the assistant secretaryship of the navy to take his place as second in command of a regiment of 'Rough Riders' in the Cuban campaign. His career since then reads like a romance, seldom, if ever, paralleled in American history." The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) says:

"The tour by President Roosevelt which will end a few days hence will be notable for many reasons. It will be the longest ever taken by a President of the United States or the head of any other great nation. By June 6, when he reaches the national capital, he will have passed through or touched twenty-two States, and will have traveled in the neighborhood of fourteen thousand miles. The journey has stretched from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and has, besides, covered many degrees of latitude between New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California up to the northern part of the State of Washington. While most of the tour has been through the States and Territories west of the Mississippi, it has, or will have, extended through many of those east of the river also. No other President has ever, on a single stretch, passed through anything like so many States.

"Of course, the head of no other important country would have mingled with the people to anything like the extent which President Roosevelt has done. No sort of discrimination was made by him for or against any element of his countrymen. Every community which he entered, wherever the railroad schedule permitted, had a chance to see and greet the President. No caste distinctions of any kind were thought of on the tour. All elements, employments, and races were on a precise equality in their intercourse with him. Necessarily this trip must benefit both people and President. The people have had a chance to greet the chief magistrate. They have seen that he is a plain, earnest, industrious man like themselves, who puts in his regular stint of work every twenty-four hours. They have seen, in fact, that he is a harder worker than most of his countrymen, and that he puts on no airs of superiority over any of them. To the President himself the tour has been of vast advantage. He has seen more of the country than any other President or than almost any other American has on a single trip, and he has seen it under conditions which have enabled him to learn much about the people, their ideas, and their requirements. No man in the United States has been better acquainted with the country as a whole, its history, resources, and capabilities, than was President Roosevelt before he started on his present tour, but he has gained on the trip new knowledge which will be of immeasurable benefit to him and to his countrymen throughout the whole of the remaining years of his service."

The tone of comment in the Democratic press is naturally of a very different kind. The *Chicago Chronicle* (Dem.) takes the view that the Presidential tour, while it may have increased Mr. Roosevelt's reputation in the West, has weakened his influence in the East. It says:

"So far as the far West is concerned, we may reasonably assume that the President is popular. But was he not popular there before? Had he anything in particular to gain by 'stumping' a section of the country which was admittedly favorable to him? Had he not, rather, something to lose by delivering a series of bellicose speeches which, however they might excite the delighted whoops of a population familiar with the lariat, picket pin, and Winchester, were calculated to cause uneasiness in that section of the Republican party which, from its industrial and financial interests, deprecates all talk of war—that section of the party, moreover, which furnishes campaign funds and names presidential candidates?

"That is the question which the managers of the President's political fortunes may well ask themselves. They will undoubtedly recall the fact that Colonel Roosevelt's predecessor, a much

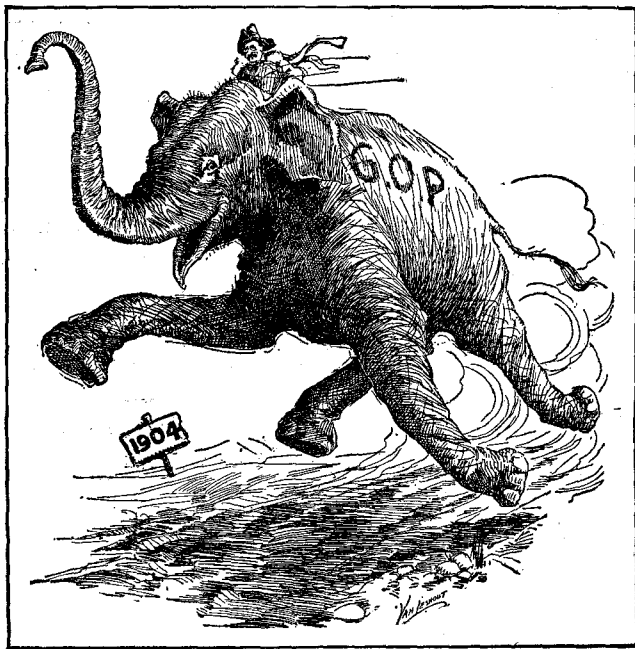
more adroit politician, so far from talking of the glories of war, was always deprecating it. They will remember that the same influences control the Republican party now that controlled it when President McKinley, at their dictation, postponed war with Spain as long as he possibly could. These interests are not fond of talk about big sticks and 'guns' when such talk is aimed at international neighbors somewhat susceptible and capable of making a hard fight.

"They are not likely to regard with favor a President and Presidential candidate who continually preaches a crusade against anybody and everybody—who desires that this nation shall go about with a chip on its shoulder and its coattails trailing on the ground as an invitation to the whole world to come and fight.

"Colonel Roosevelt's knowledge of war is really very small. He forms his ideas of it from the few skirmishes in which he participated in Cuba. He knows of the horrors of the Civil War only by hearsay. The men who control his party are older. Many of them were participants in the struggle between the States. These men, aside from their merely material interests, may not readily indorse a man whose mind runs somewhat too easily to the idea that war is a thing to be lightly discussed on festive occasions and who has little else to say that is worth while."

The President started West with six carefully prepared addresses, written at Washington. This material "formed the backbone of his oratory," as one paper remarks. He spoke more than one hundred and fifty times altogether, for the most part in impromptu fashion on subjects suggested by special places and occasions. In regard to the "spoils" of the Presidential trip, the *Springfield Republican* (Ind.) has the following to say:

"The enlarged White House will be none too ample for the storage of all the gifts received by President Roosevelt during



CLEAR THE TRACK.
—The Chicago Inter Ocean.

his whirl around the great circle he has encompassed. Almost every town and city visited during the past sixty days has added its quota to pile in the baggage-car, and no good New England housekeeper will envy the mistress of the White House her task of disposing of this spoil of a conquering journey in the Presidential museum and the Presidential menagerie. Nor is this all, for while the President has been smiling pleasantly and making pretty little thank-you speeches to open-hearted Westerners, others, who were doomed to give unseen, have been shipping their gifts to Washington, and a wonderful assortment of samples of Western life and industry await the returning executive. Perhaps Roosevelt now holds the record so far as quantity goes, but Grant retains that for quality, as the gifts which he received in his tour of the world were more valuable than those received by any other President or ex-President."

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE FLAG AGAIN.

ANOTHER decision sustaining the principle that the provisions and restrictions of the United States Constitution do not extend of their own force over territory newly acquired by the United States has recently been handed down by the United States Supreme Court. The present decision grew out of the conviction of murder of a Japanese named Osaki Mankichi, in Hawaii, by a majority vote of a trial jury and without indictment by a grand jury, according to the law of the Hawaiian Republic. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court against the conviction. The defendant maintained that the transfer of the islands to the United States brought them at once under the Federal Constitution, and that his conviction by less than twelve jurymen was contrary to the American rule that the jury must be unanimous. The islands were annexed to the United States under the Newlands resolution in 1898. This resolution provided that none of the laws of the territory of Hawaii must be in conflict with the Constitution of the United States, and that laws not contrary to the Constitution should remain in force until Congress provided a Territorial government. The Territorial government was not created until 1900. It was between these two dates that the trial and conviction of Mankichi occurred.

The majority of the court, including Justices Brown, Shiras, McKenna, White, and Holmes, held that the conviction is valid, on the ground that at the time the territory of Hawaii was in a state of transition, during which it was the duty of Congress to make all needful rules and regulations for its government. They maintain that the language of the annexation resolution was manifestly against the intent of Congress, and that if the Newlands resolution were to be taken literally, Mankichi would be entitled to his discharge. This, it is claimed, would work confusion in the administration of justice in Hawaii. The minority of the court, composed of Chief Justice Fuller and Justices Harlan, Peckham, and Brewer, hand down a vigorous dissenting opinion. Justice Harlan declares that the decision of the court "would mean that the United States may acquire territory by cession, conquest, or treaty, and that Congress may exercise sovereign dominion over it, outside of and in violation of the Constitution. . . . It would mean that if the people do not retrace their steps, . . . there will be engrafted upon our republican institutions a colonial system entirely foreign to the genius of our government and abhorrent to the principles that underlie and pervade the Constitution."

The *Brooklyn Eagle* (Ind. Dem.) declares that since it is admitted that Mankichi was guilty and that his punishment is just, no moral injury was done to him, and that the "rights of authority and the actuality of justice were vindicated by his conviction." The *Chicago Inter Ocean* (Rep.) comments:

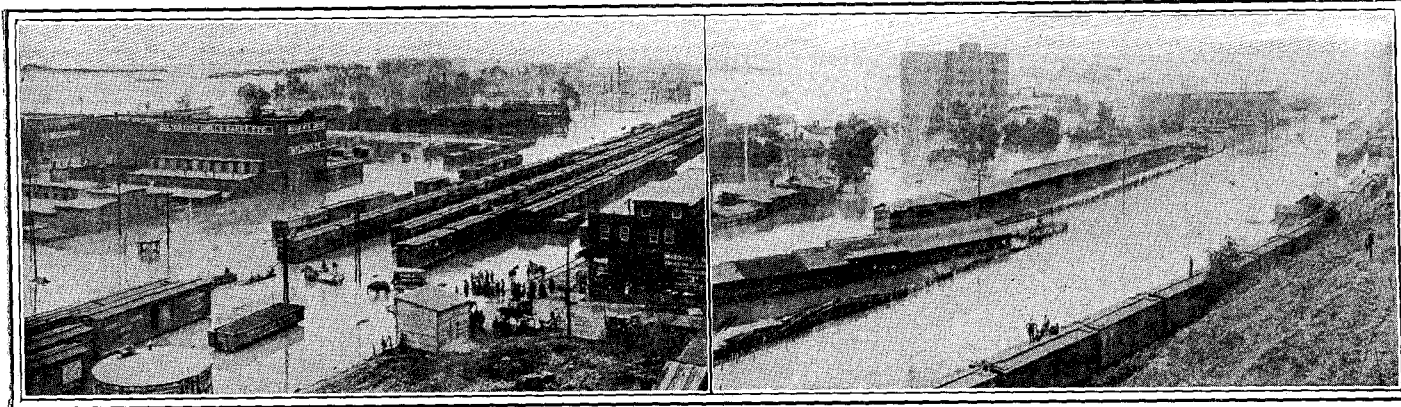
"Undoubtedly the constitutional hair-splitters in and out of the legal profession will debate this decision for months as another ruling upon the academic question 'whether the Constitution follows the flag,' and will seek to cast doubt upon its accuracy because it was given by a bare majority of the court.

"Practical men who are not constitutional hair-splitters will not be troubled. They know that in all its essential guarantees of liberty the Constitution does follow the flag. As for the particular method by which these guarantees shall be applied, they will recognize that one which works well is as good as another.

"When a criminal commits a crime knowing that a majority of a jury may convict him, no injustice is done when a majority of a jury does convict him. To sustain that conviction when there is no doubt of his guilt is common sense."

The *Springfield Republican* (Ind.), voicing the sentiments of the anti-imperialist papers, says:

"According to the position of the majority judges, the Constitution is wholly without force or effect upon Congress in dealing with any territory or people under the jurisdiction of the United States and not embraced in the regular States of the Union, and



VIEWS OF FLOODED DISTRICTS IN KANSAS CITY.
Photographs taken for the New York *World*, and used by special permission.

an imperial system of colonies or dependencies can be engrafted upon the republic, subject to a government as absolute and despotic and arbitrary as that of the Czar. To say that this is in harmony with the principles and system of government intended to be established by the Constitution of the United States is to violate the dictates of common reason and common sense."

The *Philadelphia Record* (Ind. Dem.) remarks that this decision, as well as its predecessors, "does not reach the question whether after the close of the transition stage of a ceded or conquered territory the Constitution goes into full effect and vigor within its limits without action of Congress." The same paper adds:

"In this case the Supreme Court has simply followed the rule acted upon from the beginning of its great judicial history, of deciding nothing beyond the case brought up for its determination. The court is not a political tribunal, and can decide political questions only when called upon to adjudicate the rights of parties in actual causes involving the constitutionality of federal, state, or territorial laws. Here the court simply decided that Osaki Mankichi was legally convicted of murder in Honolulu without a trial by a full jury. This was all that was before the court; and why, then, should its decision have traveled beyond this to determine an abstract question as to the innate vigor of the federal Constitution?"

RECENT RAVAGES OF FIRE, FLOOD, AND STORM.

THE havoc wrought in Western and Southern States within the last few weeks by floods and tornadoes has furnished a leading news topic, and elicits expressions of surprise, as well as sympathy, in view of the very different atmospheric conditions prevailing in other parts of the country. For while the West has been devastated by floods, the Eastern States and cities have been parched by drought and darkened by the smoke of forest fires.

The first three months of the year, as is pointed out by the *Chicago Tribune*, were unmarked by any serious disaster in this country. It was not until April that the first records of fatality began. In that month storms and floods swept through Arkansas and Alabama, destroying some forty lives; and these continued during the month of May in Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri, Iowa, and Oklahoma, adding forty more to the list of fatalities. Then came more floods west of the Mississippi River, involving millions of dollars in industrial losses at Des Moines and Ottumwa, Iowa, Lincoln and Beatrice, Nebr., Topeka, Lawrence, and Salina, Kas., and Kansas City. At North Topeka upward of thirty people were killed, several thousand were dispossessed from their homes, and a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed. This is the "first real disaster," declares the *Topeka Capital*, that has ever befallen the city. In Kansas City, too, the damage inflicted is of the most serious charac-

ter, and at one period twenty thousand of its people were homeless.

Following close upon the Western floods, in point of time, came a tornado which attacked the city of Gainesville, Ga., on June 1. The storm, according to the *Augusta Chronicle*, was the "worst in its death-dealing results that ever visited the State." Houses were "torn into fragments." Roofs "sailed like leaves in the air," and many persons were picked up by the wind and carried over trees and houses for long distances. Eighty-five people, mostly women and children working in the cotton-mills, were killed, and about \$300,000 worth of property was destroyed.

On June 6 Pacolet and Clifton, important manufacturing centers in South Carolina, were swept away by terrific floods. The valley in which these villages are situated was "submerged by a whirling stream of water," which rose in places above the roofs



THE UNBIDDEN HARVEST HAND.
—The *Detroit Journal*.

of the houses. Nearly a hundred people were killed, and the property loss will probably be not less than \$3,500,000.

The "lessons" that should be learned from these calamities are discussed by newspapers throughout the land. Such disasters, remarks the *Philadelphia Inquirer*, furnish an impressive illustration of human helplessness in the presence of the elemental forces. "Man's vaunted domination of nature goes only a very little way. It does not get much below the surface of things."

The *Brooklyn Eagle*, however, points out that there are certain practical measures which can, and should, be taken, to protect cities against sudden floods. Low grounds along the rivers can be diked; the woods in which the rivers have their rise can be restored; and reservoirs can be built along the upper reaches of these waters. The *Memphis Commercial Appeal* says:

"When the country was young and covered by trees and when the great prairies were not scarified by gulches and ravines; before drainage was introduced to carry the water off the land, the soil was loose and porous and it absorbed and drank up the

rain as it fell, holding it imprisoned and preventing its concentration at particular points. Its escape to the creeks and rivers and old-time channels was slow and gradual, and the resultant inturgescence which filled the basins and low places was not sufficient to overwhelm. Since the ax and the forest fires have denuded the hills, and since the ditchers and drainers have aided the flood-grooved earth in carrying off the liberated rains that fall on the broad-spreading watersheds, all impediments have been removed, and the scattered waters leap together and rush downward to the valleys in torrential force, carrying everything before them. Annual overflows have been greater than ever before, to minimize which efforts are being made to have the Government build a system of dams, as the English have done on the Nile at Assouan, to control the volume and prevent disaster.

"But it would seem to be the necessary work of the future to protect exposed localities against the sudden appearance of local rains which concentrate rapidly and carry destruction in their wake. To do this the aid of the engineers, topographers, geodesists, and scientists must be invoked and large sums of money must be spent by communities that occupy a low plane. Towns and cities in the lower valley have learned from experience what to expect, and provision more or less ample has been made against disaster. Higher up the danger does not seem to be as well understood or at least as effectively met."

The Buffalo *Express* pays tribute to the sturdy independence of the Western towns affected by the storms, and their unwillingness to appeal for outside aid. It goes on to say:

"If the floods did not give the country at large cause to show its generosity, plenty of opportunity was afforded for individual heroism. Men who had themselves escaped from danger procured boats and labored for hours in rescuing imperiled persons. The hero seems always to be at hand when needed. He comes from every calling and risks his own life without a thought. One day an unimpressive, bald-headed clerk or tradesman or bookkeeper, the next a hero by virtue of battling in angry waters for the safety of some fellow creature. It is one of the marvels of life, this transformation, and something that speaks well for the human race in spite of all its weaknesses and follies."

NEW LIGHT ON THE KISHINEFF MASSACRE.

THE New York *Christian Herald* recently addressed a cablegram to the Czar, asking for an official report of the occurrences at Kishineff. It has received a reply from the Director of the Russian Police Department, in which the statement is made that the real cause of the massacre lay in the "constant antagonism" existing between Russians and Jews and fomented by what were believed to be the Jewish "ritual habits." The same document declares further:

"The Minister of the Interior has issued a circular to governors all over Russia, authorizing them to make immediate use of firearms in cases of anti-Jewish disturbances. The Russian Government is the first to disapprove of such horrid acts of violence, but it can not, in compliance with the requests of a radical and revolutionary press, give the Jews new rights of citizenship, as this would be sure to drive the Russian population to new excesses against the Jews, who are hated by the peasants with such extraordinary force."

The official circular above referred to is

printed in the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, and is discussed as follows by the New York *Times*:

"It is stated in the circular that 45 persons were killed at Kishineff, 74 seriously wounded, 350 more or less injured, and 700 houses and 600 shops of the Jews pillaged. The work of murder, violence, and pillage was carried on during the afternoon of Easter Sunday and into the evening and during the whole of the next day and evening. The police patrols were 'insufficient in number,' and even when the troops were called out, 'they failed at first to repress the disorders, because of the defective measures taken by the police, who had evidently not received the required instructions.' And it was not until 'the troops were distributed in systematic manner in the various districts that the disorders ceased.' . . . The circular proceeds to say that the Emperor has 'deigned to repeat to the chiefs of provinces and cities the injunction that it is their duty, on their personal responsibility, to take all requisite measures to forestall acts of violence and tranquillize the populace so that it can have no fear as to life or property.' Then follow the specific instructions for attaining this end urged by the Emperor. They do not impress an impartial observer as either logical or effective. They are confined to orders to the officials in the first place to tolerate no organization (*groupe*) for defense; in the second place orders are given to the civil authorities not to call on the military save as 'an extreme measure for the restoration of order.' One might infer from these instructions that the Jews of Kishineff had been the aggressors and wrongdoers, and that the military had been prematurely and needlessly called in, which is quite the contrary of the facts as stated in the circular itself."

"Since the circular is published for the information of the public and, presumably, for that of the outside world," concludes *The Times*, "it is deeply to be regretted that it is not more reassuring."

Even more damaging to the Russian Government is the report made by Mr. Michael Davitt, the Irish leader, who was commissioned by the New York *American* several weeks ago to visit the scene of the disorders and "get the absolute truth." His statements, indeed, are pronounced by the Brooklyn *Times* "more horrible in their details, more terrible in their indictment of the complicity of the Russian authorities than the worst that has been told heretofore." His account of the origin of the disturbances follows:

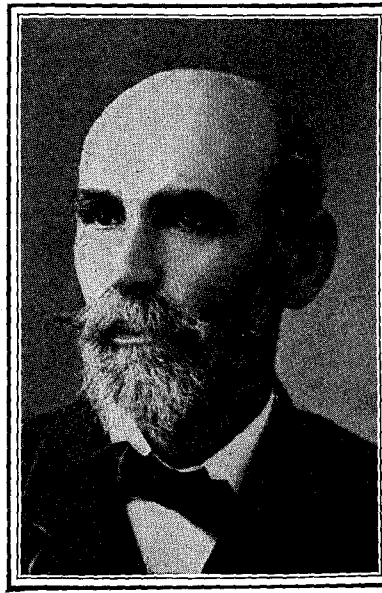
"The only daily paper in Kishineff is the *Bessarabyetz*. It is violently antisemitic, and the chief editor, Kroushvan by name, is of Moldavian origin, and he has systematically inflamed the popular feeling against the Jews, as the foes of Russia, as the propagandists of socialism, and as the enemies of the Christian religion.

Kroushvan's attacks have been continuous for the last six years. Merchants and employers giving work to Jews were held up to public odium, and the expulsion or extermination of the race was openly urged. The *Bessarabyetz* has a circulation of 20,000, chiefly among the police, municipal employees, and workmen generally.

"Two events occurring shortly before Easter were seized upon by Kroushvan to incite the mob to murderous violence. One was the murder of a boy belonging to the village of Doubosary, situated between Kishineff and Odessa, by his relatives for gain. The other was the sui-



MR. ROBERT S. MCCORMICK,
The American Ambassador at St.
Petersburg.



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MR. MICHAEL DAVITT,
Commissioned by the New York *American*
to visit Kishineff.

cide of a girl at the Jewish Hospital of Kishineff. The *Bessarabyetz* declared them to be both ritual murders by the Jews, and summoned the Russian Christians to punish the authors of the alleged crimes.

"The chief rabbi of Kishineff, fearing the results of these appeals, hastened to the Greek bishop and implored him to calm the popular mind by giving an episcopal assurance that no such ritual was practised. The bishop's reply was that he feared there was some Semitic sect which really did indulge in the use of Christian blood in the Paschal ceremonies, and he refused to intervene.

"About the same time a body of representative Jews visited the governor and warned him that Kroushvan's incitations would lead to murder unless restrained. General von Raaben assured the deputation that precautions would be taken, but no attempt was made to stop the appeals of the *Bessarabyetz* to the popular antisemitic hatred.

"Chief of Police Ichanzko was also requested to act in the interest of peace and curb the diatribes of the *Bessarabyetz*. He replied that it would 'serve the Jews right if they were driven from the city for encouraging the propaganda of socialism.' "

On the day of the massacre, we are told that Ichanzko "drove through the city, smoking a cigarette," and that the bishop "passed in his carriage through the mob, giving his blessing to the crowd." While the case against the local authorities seems to be complete, Mr. Davitt admits that he has discovered no evidence implicating the Government at St. Petersburg. He is of the opinion, however, that "Minister von Plehve must have known that the outbreak was contemplated, but, thinking that the affair would not culminate in massacres, took no steps to meet the emergency until too late." This impression seems to be confirmed by press despatches to the *London Times* (June 6), which state that General von Raaben "telegraphed three times to the Minister of the Interior, asking permission to use force against the rioters, before he received any reply."

The American Ambassador at St. Petersburg, Mr. Robert S. McCormick, who is now visiting this country, takes a very complacent view of the present situation in Russia. Questioned by newspaper reporters as to the Government's responsibility for the massacre, he replied: "I have no idea that the Government in any way whatsoever fathered the outbreak. If the authorities had condoned it, why should they have removed the governor and then issued a manifesto that the laws must be enforced?" Of the indignation meetings held in the United States, Mr. McCormick spoke with ill-concealed disdain: "The

situation is similar to that of a few years ago when a number of Austrian citizens (Hungarians) were killed in the Pennsylvania region. Mass-meetings to express the indignation of the people were held all over Austria, and their resolutions of indignation



A NEW PORTRAIT OF M. VON PLEHVE,
The Russian Minister of the Interior.

were sent to this country, but there was no official action and the matter ended in talk. That is the way indignation meetings about this 'Kishineff affair' will end—in talk. They will accomplish nothing."

This rather flippant attitude finds no echo in the American press. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* twits Mr. McCormick with being "in a trance," "hypnotized" by the Russians. And the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle* declares that "if Russia cares anything for the friendship of the United States—and it is believed she does—it will not be wise for her to furnish many more such occasions for mere 'talk' as that of the massacre at Kishineff."

ALLEGED NEGRO SLAVERY IN ALABAMA.

THE United States Secret Service officials have for some time been investigating an alleged system of slavery imposed upon unfortunate negroes in Alabama, and their revelations to date have brought out considerable comment in both Northern and Southern newspapers. One Robert N. Franklin, of Goodwater, Ala., has been arrested on the charge of being a party to the system, and the officials have secured evidence and indictments against a large number of others. Under the guise of conviction and punishment for petty offenses—and sometimes for no offense at all—it is charged that negroes have been sent to convict farms or turned over to contractors for convict labor. They have been induced, and at times compelled, to sign agreements to work as peons for a certain length of time. They have been flogged, hunted with bloodhounds, starved, and sold by one contractor to another, which is in direct violation of the law. Just how the system is being worked is shown in the case of Joseph Patterson, who became the prey of the authorities at Goodwater, Coosa County, Ala. Joseph C. Manning, of Alexander City, Ala., in a letter to the *New York Evening Post*,



THE PERFORMER—"It was unintentional!"
—The St. Paul Pioneer Press.

quotes a Montgomery correspondent of a Memphis newspaper as writing as follows on that incident:

"Patterson borrowed \$1 on Saturday, promising to pay it the following Tuesday morning. Patterson did not get to town at the appointed time, when, it is said, he was arrested and carried before a justice of the peace, who found him guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses, without giving the negro an opportunity of getting witnesses or a lawyer. A small fine was assessed. The negro had no money, nor was he given an opportunity to get any with which to pay the fine and costs. He was at once sold to a man named Hardy for \$25, who worked the negro for about one year, when Hardy sold the negro to Pace for \$40, it is claimed.

"The negro worked a while for Pace, and in trying to escape cut a boat loose from its moorings. Upon his recapture he was tried and given six months more for this offense. The negro then entered into a contract for an additional year to pay a doctor's bill. In short, for the \$1 originally borrowed the negro would not have gotten out until the year 1906. The negro was originally arrested in Coosa County and kidnaped into Tallapoosa County, where he was sold, according to the report."

Mr. Manning declares this is only one case in ten thousand, and that there has been for years a "system of practical peonage in the black-belt counties of Alabama, but it has been only in recent years that the hearts of men in the mountain counties of Alabama have come to be hardened to depriving men of liberty and justice through the forms of law."

The *Charleston News and Courier* admits that the hardships of the negroes in Alabama are "altogether exceptional," but it declares that their lot is not as hard as that of some of the Northern wage-workers. We quote further:

"Outrageous as the treatment of these people has been, and however barbarous the so-called peonage system in Alabama, there are hundreds of thousands of witnesses who might be called in from the mines and sweat-shops of the North and East who would testify that compared with the hell in which they live the stockades and convict camps of the South must be Paradise. Here and there, now and then, a strong voice speaking from the Northern stage or through the Northern press will be heard condemning the horrible cruelties practised upon the defenseless white women of the Northern States, but the clergy, the capitalists, the large majority of the newspapers, and an army of political economists in that section keep their mouths shut and their tongues still while the massacre of the working people goes on day after day to satisfy the greed of their highly Christianized employers. The sins of the South are black enough, but by comparison they are as white as wool."

"We may swallow as best we can the practical nullification of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments," says the *Chicago Post*, "but we shall not allow any man, woman, or child, of any color, to be held in bondage on the free soil of this republic." The *New York Evening Post* asks: "Why has it been left for federal officials to bring these horrors to public notice for redress? Has not Alabama thousands of humane and public-spirited citizens who loathe such injustice?" The *Post* goes on to say:

"Honest men dare not protest against what they know to be cruel wrongs to the negro, lest they be at once accused of being disloyal to their section or even of being willing to encourage 'social equality' with colored men. That is the taunt which dries up the protests of Southern men against outrages upon the negro. Privately they writhe under the blot upon their State, but publicly they lift no voice. Hence it is that such a stain upon our civilization as the wholesale forcing back of negroes into slavery could be perfectly well known in the South, yet no attempt was made to wipe it off. Who shall say, in view of these facts, that the nation has not a duty in the premises? When its citizens are imposed upon and maltreated, in clear violation of federal laws, as also when their solemnly pledged political rights are trampled upon, it is for the Nation with a big N to assert its majesty and its power. What comes of listening to the lotos-eating cry, 'Let us alone,' we see from the frightful

wrongs of which Alabama to-day stands confessing herself guilty, tho powerless to redress them."

Several Alabama papers admit that the state of affairs described exists there, and punishment of the guilty parties is called for. The *Montgomery Advertiser* remarks that "such a system as seems to be practised in some parts of our fair State can only be possible through the indifference or fear of a considerable part of the white men in a community." The same paper demands punishment of those responsible for the peonage system, but condemns the Department of Justice at Washington for making use of the official reports "to play politics in this direction" and holding "Alabama up to scorn in the eyes of the country." The *Montgomery Journal* is even franker in its admissions. It says:

"Law-abiding people all over Alabama are looking to the federal courts to do what the state courts have tried for many years to do and failed—failed because the witnesses were either bulldozed or were prevented from testifying before the grand juries for some other unknown reason. Certain it is, with full knowledge of the traffic that has been carried on in certain sections of Alabama in what is practically and to all intents and purposes human slavery, and the cruelties that were being practised upon the poor unfortunates, the courts have been unable, after years of effort, to bring the culprits to justice."

Representative William Richardson, of the eighth Alabama district, however, maintains that the charges are "slandrous and false, gotten up to bolster the 'black-and-tan' faction of the [Republican] party in my State. . . . Slavery is no more tolerable in Alabama to white people there than it is to the people who live in Massachusetts."

CLARENCE DARROW'S WARNING TO TRADE-UNIONISTS.

MR. CLARENCE S. DARROW, the lawyer who appeared before the Strike Commission as counsel of the United Mine Workers, recently delivered an address in Chicago on "The Perils of Trade-Unionism." His speech is described as a "note of warning" to organized workmen, and coming, as it does, from a man who has been so prominent as an advocate of labor's claims, it has aroused unusual interest. Mr. Darrow said, in part:

"The phenomenal growth of trade-unionism throughout the last two or three years, altho unparalleled in any other period of the world, is perhaps not unlike the growth of the Knights of Labor some twenty years ago. It does not follow that trade-unionism will live because it is so strong to-day. When adversity comes, as it must come under our present system of production; when large numbers of men are thrown out of employment, then the great strain upon trade-unionism will be felt. It is comparatively easy to organize workingmen while all are employed or while work is plentiful. It is difficult to sustain this organization while many men are living on the verge of starvation or want.

"The great growth of trade-unionism has caused the workingman to feel his power; it has necessarily made many of them arbitrary, unreasonable, and unjust in their demands. This has, in many places, awakened a sense of resentment among a large class who otherwise would be sympathetic toward the unions. For instance, in the late strike of the anthracite coal workers, the sympathy of the whole country was with the strikers. This was due not to any special knowledge on the part of the public of the condition of the striking men, but to their hatred against the coal trust, which had monopolized and put up the price on a necessary product. The growth of these great industrial monopolies, whose business has been to take as much from the public as the public would stand, has set against them the great mass of the common people. These people have been sympathetic to trade-unions, not so much because they understood trade-unions, as because they hated the monopolies.

"At best, only a small proportion of the real workingmen are

reasonably eligible to trade-unionism. Farmers, small merchants, and many others composing the great middle class do not belong to the unions and can not reasonably be expected to belong to the unions. This great middle class, which really creates the sympathy for the common people, which, in fact, is the common people, have believed that they were plundered by the trusts and corporations, and have given aid to the trade-unions. When they imagine that the trade-unions are making unreasonable demands or unfair conditions, their hostility will be turned against trade-unionism as it is turned against the corporate control."

Continuing, Mr. Darrow observed that the majority of trade-unionists to-day devote their whole time to the raising of wages. This he characterized as "a delusion and a snare," on the ground that a rise in wages is almost always followed by a rise in the price of commodities. Above all things else, he said, "trade-unionism should turn its attention to political action, not necessarily this party or that, but toward the solution by law and industrial changes of the problems of the day."

He concluded:

"The energy now directed toward simply organizing men and seeking to better their condition by raising wages, must be more largely turned toward the political and economic questions of the day, upon which labor, capital, and wages depend.

"This great energy can not be always kept in the narrow channel in which it is directed at the present time. It is for the trade-unionists of the world to show their ability and generalship by directing this great army of workingmen toward the substantial and permanent change and improvement of the laws and industrial institutions of the world."

The Philadelphia *North American* deems this speech of special significance, and comments:

"Mr. Darrow's address on 'The Perils of Trades-Unionism,' delivered before the Henry George Association, in Chicago, is not a 'blow' at organized labor, as some have been over-quick to hail it. It is the earnest remonstrance of a thoughtful man against the follies into which workingmen have drifted and which menace them and the social structure with disaster. It needs courage for a friend of the laborer to rebuke his selfishness, ignorance, and recklessness, and only a true and wise friend, an unselfish friend, could dare so much and speak so plainly.

"What Mr. Darrow says will be misunderstood, distorted, and resented by the ignorant and denied by the selfish and designing, but the men of brains and heart at the head of labor organizations know that he speaks words of wisdom and truth, and that his warning comes none too soon.

"A crisis in the life of organized labor in the United States is impending. It is foreshadowed in aimless strikes, in irrational unrest, in the seething turbulence of masses of men who can give no lucid reason for their turmoil, in the defensive drawing together of harassed employers, in the growing hostility of public opinion to purposeless disturbers of business. The need for sane counsel, sharp rebuke, and earnest remonstrance against foolish action is great, and the man who supplies that need takes his courage in both hands if he values the friendship of those whom he would save from their own folly. Clarence Darrow has dared greatly. Will organized labor understand him and

heed him? Will its leaders stand by him and tell their followers that 'faithful are the wounds of a friend'?"

The Springfield *Republican* says:

"Viewed philosophically, it is inevitable that a riot of inexperience and inefficiency should characterize the early stages of labor's organization. No state of society is ever inaugurated with people already perfected for its coming. When the Confederates of Charleston, in the Civil War, set out to sink the Federal gunboats in the harbor by submarine torpedo-boats, they sacrificed the lives of many a crew before one gunboat was sent to the bottom. Republican institutions were not deferred on earth until a people were found entirely capable of running perfect republics. Democracy did not await the advent of a population already fully trained in the arts of self-government. All these things come, and the people most concerned have to develop up to them. Such is the lesson of history. Labor-unionism came also, and, in the same way, its adherents have had to discipline themselves by experience in the best methods of organization and conservative management. On the whole, taking into consideration the enormous increase of unionism, it is no more than fair to say that it is constantly gaining in equilibrium and sanity. Relapses here and there are to be expected; bad years are inevitable. But the leadership far and wide is the more touched with the shrewd sense and moderation of the best class of sober-minded wage-earners, as the accumulation of experience enforces the lessons of rashness, hot-headedness, stupidity, malevolence, or ignorance."



MR. CLARENCE S. DARROW, OF CHICAGO,
Who appeals to trade-unionists to pursue
a broader policy

STOCK DEPRESSION AND THE LACK OF PUBLIC CONFIDENCE.

IS the market for industrial and railway securities at its lowest ebb? Have the astounding liquidations of the past four or five months been the result of a wise equalization of prices and values, or were they simply the outcome of an unwise lack of public confidence? Were prices too high then, or are they too low now? These are questions that business men and financiers all over the country are asking themselves and each other. As to actual trade and finance, the New York *Commercial* has been seeking information from leaders who keep in close touch with both, and it claims to have established the fact that "the actual volume of business, generally, is so great that it taxes trade capacity." But perhaps this may be what is the matter. Indeed, one of *The Commercial's* informants, a leader in the iron and steel industry, says:

"It is an unfortunate situation for any country to be in—to be doing more business than it can take care of. We have been trying this for a few years. This is shown by our neglect of much-sought foreign trade. Business done in this high-pressure manner is at extreme cost and without attention to natural safeguards. It is better to have a large number of small customers than a small number of large customers—better to have a small profit from many than a large profit from a few."

But if this be an objectionable feature, other leaders of great industries do not recognize it as such, and, as far as appears on the surface, the feeling is extremely optimistic. It is claimed that even the labor troubles have not interfered with work as might be supposed, and the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks that "after all that has been done and endured, it behooves both [capital and labor] to be on their good behavior." This remark is made anent the threatened coal strike, which has been given in some quarters as a reason for security liquidations, and on the same subject the Philadelphia *Press* feels called upon to administer a rebuke to the coal operators for their refusal to accept the first choice of the miners on the conciliation board. It maintains that public opinion is against the course of the operators, and adds that "no interest in this country is stronger than public opinion."

Possibly, as is intimated in several of the financial journals, public opinion, and public opinion alone, in the shape of a lack

of confidence, may be responsible for the continued mysterious depression in securities, since it is hard to find that it is due to lack of business, or of profits, or to labor disturbances. With fair prospects of a good corn crop, with a big wheat crop practically assured, with the largest acreage of cotton ever known, and with high prices for them all, can a better reason be ascribed for the stock-market depression than that powerful entity, lack of public confidence?

THE GERMAN LANGUAGE IN MUNICIPAL POLITICS.

GERMAN-AMERICAN newspapers throughout the country have paid great attention to the struggle over the German language in the public schools of New York City. The decision to divest German of its obligatory character as a branch of study is denounced in some of the German-American organs. "A blow at the Germans," the *Abend Presse* (Chicago) calls it, and the *Deutsche Correspondent* (Baltimore) condemns the superintendent of public instruction in New York City for what it deems "prejudice" against "a third of the inhabitants of the city," who, it declares, are German. It ridicules the assertion that the public-school course in German has given poor results linguistically. "That," it thinks, "shows that the educational authorities either did not do their duty or did it inadequately." The *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, organ of the aggressively German element in the United States, sees reason to fear that the dropping of German to a subsidiary place in the school course was primarily the outcome of anti-German prejudice, and denounces the new decision as "an insult and an injury" to the Americans who happen to be of German birth or parentage. This, however, is ridiculed by the *Volks-Zeitung* (New York), which says that German has not been discriminated against in any way, and that the complaints of the ultra-German papers "are unjustified." It proceeds:

"When the situation, as it now exists, is looked at calmly and without prejudice, one fails to understand why all the hubbub arose. The instruction in the German language given in our public schools has failed to yield satisfactory results. Those Germans who wanted to be sure that their children would learn German sent them to the free German schools or to private schools or procured the services of a language teacher. Besides, the relative numbers of the foreign populations in New York City have greatly changed in the last ten years. The motives for a change of the German-language feature of the public-school course had begun to operate forcibly for some little time past. When instruction in the German language was made obligatory in the public schools the Germans were the most numerous element in the city population that spoke a foreign language. Plausible arguments could be offered for the position given to the German language, and the political side of the case was by no means the least important. Things have changed since then. Italians, Jews, and Slavs are coming to the front. Their numbers and importance grow every year greater, whereas German immigration can not hold the pace at any such rate. But must Italian, Slavonic, and Yiddish be made obligatory studies in the public schools? It is because our citizens of German birth or origin thoroughly well understand the merits of the situation that they have remained cool and collected in the face of efforts to excite them over this question."

This view of the case seems to be shared by the English press. The *Washington Post* thinks that "the moral right to force taxpayers to pay for the instruction of children in foreign languages is more than doubtful and would not be clear if all the courts should affirm the legality of such taxation." And the *New York Times* says:

"As to the 'insult' involved in deciding not to teach German in the public schools, that, we confess, quite passes our comprehension. If all other modern languages were taught and German alone were neglected, there might, of course, be some

ground for offense, but there is no such discrimination nor any thought of it. The children are given the chance in the last year of the elementary schools to study German, French, Latin, or stenography. Thus German is put on a level with the only other modern language taught in these grades, and also on a level with the chief ancient language. Our own impression is that in offering it as an alternative to stenography it is more flatteringly treated than is either of the other two studies, and that it would be far better for the pupils to know stenography as thoroughly as it can be taught at their age than to learn the little that they can learn of any language, living or dead, other than their own. From no point of view that we can possibly imagine, however, is there involved the slightest consideration of dignity or any cause for reasonable sensitiveness to 'insult.'

"The simple fact is that the action of the Board of Education was taken for the best interest of American children, and we include in that class the children of the Americans who happen to be of German birth or descent. It is the duty of the board to provide for all children the best schooling possible to fit them for the life of American citizens and for the opportunities that will present themselves as they grow to manhood or to womanhood. The time in school is short at best, and it is shortest for the children of the poorer families. The amount and the variety of what can be taught in this limited time must be sadly inadequate, measured by the highest standard of education. The greatest good of the greatest number is the object to be kept steadily in view. That demands the selection of the most useful studies, and no foreign language is among these."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE members of the Presbyterian General Assembly who voted against abandoning the doctrine of infant damnation were probably flat-dwellers. —*The Washington Post.*

THE much-lauded spectacle of "Venice in New York" would, doubtless, prove an unpopular attraction to people of the Missouri River Valley just now. —*The Baltimore American.*

A TEXAS paper nominates Senator Bailey for the Presidency. Bailey and Tillman, with the Queensberry rules as the platform, would be a striking combination. —*The Pittsburg Dispatch.*

A FORMER president of Honduras has been put into irons and imprisoned. This ought to suggest something interesting to Mr. Bryan in connection with Mr. Cleveland. —*The Detroit Free Press.*

WE are able this morning to announce positively that several gentlemen connected with the Post-office Department have in no way become involved in the scandal—as yet. —*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

WHEN the President intimated that we had steered between the Scylla of plutocracy and the Charybdis of mob rule, he hadn't noticed how the paint is scraped on the Scylla side. —*The Detroit News.*

IT is stated on good authority that the State of New York last year could

have carried all the Erie canal freight over the New York Central's tracks, paid all the charge, and saved \$1,164,000. Then the State of New York is in a position to know how it feels to spend about \$400,000,000 trying to build up about \$20,000,000 trade with the Philippines. —*The Atlanta Constitution.*

AN ambitious young man writes to *The Tribune* from May King, Ky., asking: "Would you like to have telegraph reports from this place of shooting affrays or of killing, etc.? If so let me know by return mail. I can furnish all you need, as I am interested." The offer is handsome, but the writer ought to have explained more fully what he contemplated doing. —*The New York Tribune.*



CHAMBERLAIN—"Why don't you stop eating and save money?"

—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

LETTERS AND ART.

IS THE CULT OF KIPLING DEAD?

NO one can have forgotten the height to which popular enthusiasm and interest in regard to Rudyard Kipling surged in this country a few years ago, when that author lay at the point of death. He had then achieved a vogue that was nothing less than phenomenal in the case of so young a man. To-day, says a Chicago critic, Rudyard Kipling, "prophet of blood and vulgarity, prince of ephemerals, and idol of the unelect," is dead. Mr. Jack London, the young Californian novelist and story-writer, who in *The Reader* (June) champions the cause of Kipling, admits that as far as his influence with "the class of whim and caprice, of fad and vogue, the unstable, incoherent, mob-minded mass," goes, the statement is true. "A fluttering, chirping host of men, little men and unseeing men, have heaped him over with the uncut leaves of 'Kim,' wrapped him in 'Stalky & Co.' for winding-sheet, and for headstone reared his unconventional lines 'The Lesson.'" But when the future centuries, says Mr. London, look back to the nineteenth century to find what manner of century it was, "to find, not what the people of the nineteenth century thought they thought, but what they really thought; not what they thought they ought to do, but what they really did do, then a certain man, Kipling, will be read—and read with understanding." For, the writer continues, only those artists live who have spoken truly of their own age, and of the number of these is Kipling. More than this, he is the interpreter of the Anglo-Saxon in the nineteenth century. We quote further:

"What the Anglo-Saxon has done, he has memorialized. Anglo-Saxon stands for the English-speaking people of all the world, who, in forms and institutions and traditions, are more peculiarly and definitely English than anything else. This people Kipling has sung. Their sweat and blood and toil have been the motives of his songs; but underlying all the motives of his songs is the motive of motives, the sum of them all and something more, which is one with that which underlies all the Anglo-Saxon sweat and blood and toil, namely, the genius of the race. Both that which is true of the race for all time, and that which is true of the race for all time applied to this particular time, he has caught up and pressed into his art-forms. He has caught the dominant note of the Anglo-Saxon and pressed it into wonderful rhythms which can not be sung out in a day and will not be sung out in a day."

Mr. London's account of the Anglo-Saxon, of whose race-genius he considers Mr. Kipling the voice, is as follows:

"The Anglo-Saxon is a pirate, a land-robber and a sea-robber. Underneath his thin coating of culture, he is what he was in Morgan's time, in Drake's time, in William's time, in Alfred's time. The blood and the tradition of Hengist and Horsa are in his veins. In battle he is subject to the blood-lusts of the Berserkers of old. Plunder and booty fascinate him immeasurably. The schoolboy of to-day dreams the dream of Clive and Hastings. The Anglo-Saxon is strong of arm and heavy of hand, and he possesses a primitive brutality all his own. There is a discontent in his blood, an unsatisfaction that will not let him rest, but sends him adventuring over the sea and among the lands in the midst of the sea. He does not know when he is beaten, wherefore the term 'bulldog' is attached to him, so that all may know his unreasonableness. He has 'some care as to the purity of his ways, does not wish for strange gods, nor juggle with intellectual phantasmagoria.' He loves freedom, but is dictatorial to others, is self-willed, has boundless energy, and

does things for himself. He is also a master of matter, an organizer of law, and an administrator of justice.

"And in the nineteenth century he has lived up to his reputation. Being the nineteenth century and no other century, and in so far different from all other centuries, he has expressed himself differently. But blood will tell, and in the name of God, the Bible, and Democracy, he has gone out over the earth, possessing himself of broad lands and fat revenues, and conquering by virtue of his sheer pluck and enterprise and superior machinery."

Here, again, is Mr. London's impression of the century which he considers that Kipling has helped to make imperishable:

"The nineteenth century, so far as the Anglo-Saxon is concerned, was remarkable for two great developments: the mastery of matter and the expansion of the race. Three great forces operated in it: nationalism, commercialism, democracy—the marshaling of the races, the merciless, remorseless *laissez faire* of the dominant bourgeoisie, and the practical, actual working government of men within a limited equality. The democracy of the nineteenth century is not the democracy the eighteenth century dreamed of. It is not the democracy of the Declaration, but it is that which we have practised and lived, that which reconciles itself to the fact of the 'lesser breeds without the Law.'

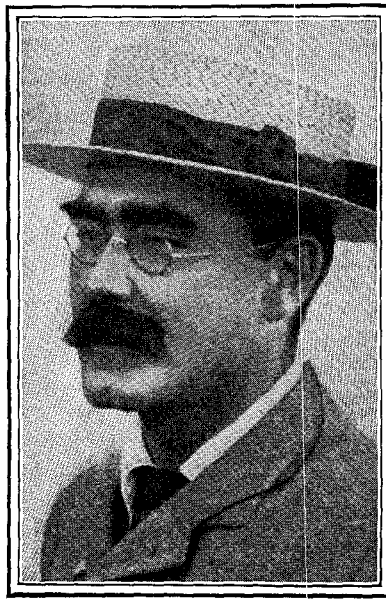
"It is of these developments and forces of the nineteenth century Kipling has sung. And the romance of it he has sung, that which underlies and transcends objective endeavor, which deals with race-impulses, race-deeds, and race-traditions. Even into the steam-laden speech of his locomotives has he breathed our life, our spirit, our significance. As he is our mouthpiece, so are they his mouthpieces. And the romance of the nineteenth-century man, as he has thus expressed himself in the nineteenth century, in shaft and wheel, in steel and steam, in far-journeying and adventuring, Kipling has caught up in wondrous songs for the future centuries to sing."

What author, asks Mr. London, is more representative of the age and the race? Kipling has sung of "things as they are." He stands for the doer, as opposed to the dreamer. "He has, above all, preached the gospel of work." He has sung "the hymn of the dominant bourgeoisie, the war-march of the white man round the world, the triumphant pæan of militant commercialism and imperialistic nationalism." And because of these things, says Mr. London, his fame will live.

THE PRAYER-BOOK AS LITERATURE.

REGARDED from the strictly literary point of view as an anthology of devotion, the Prayer-book of the Church of England is probably unsurpassed in any language," says a writer in the *London Spectator* (May 16). He admits that in judging of devotional literature, as in judging of sacred music, the critic is apt to be carried away by the force of association; but he proceeds to instance passages to justify his claim:

"Take this invocation of God at the beginning of the 'Forms of Prayer to be Used at Sea': 'O Eternal Lord God, who alone spreadest out the heavens, and rulest the raging of the sea; who hast compassed the waters with bounds until day and night come to an end.' Could anything be better worded or more suggestive of the empty landscape of sky and ocean unchanged but by light and darkness? One phrase out of this prayer has passed into the language, 'such as pass on the seas upon their lawful occasions,' a sentence which suggests that the writer's mind had flown to pirates and sea-rovers, and that all the romance of the sea rose before his eyes as he composed his prayer. . . . Perhaps among the collects and the 'Prayers and Thanksgivings, upon Several Occasions,' we encounter the finest passage in the whole book—if we except the 'Te Deum' and the two rhapsodies ap-



RUDYARD KIPLING.

pointed to be 'sung or said' during the Communion Service. The first of these begins, 'Therefore with Angels and Archangels, and with all the company of heaven,' than which there is no better example of the pomp of words in the language; the second with the angelic apostrophe, 'Glory be to God on high, and in earth peace,' etc., which breaks from prayer to praise and from praise to prayer without the slightest breach of literary continuity. So far as actual writing goes, the greatest of the collects, to our mind, is the one for the first Sunday in Advent, in which the church prays for grace 'that we may cast away the works of darkness, and put upon us the armor of light, now in the time of this mortal life in which thy Son Jesus Christ came to visit us in great humility; that in the last day, when he shall come again in his glorious Majesty to judge both the quick and the dead, we may rise to the life immortal.' Perhaps from a religious point of view some of us may prefer the less gorgeously worded collects—for instance, the one in which the people pray 'that they may be cleansed from all their sins, and serve thee with a quiet mind'—but as literature there can be no doubt which is the best. The prayer to be used at any time of dearth or famine is a good example of the use of alliteration to produce a startling effect—to seize the attention and, if possible, stir the hopes of depressed worshippers: 'O God, merciful Father, who, in the time of Elisha the prophet, didst suddenly in Samaria turn great scarcity and dearth into plenty and cheapness.' Again, the collect for St. Luke's Day is a fine instance of the way in which an atmosphere can be thrown around a bare statement by an apt allusion: 'Almighty God, who calledst Luke the Physician, whose praise is in the Gospel, to be an Evangelist, and Physician of the soul.'"

BRET HARTE'S AMERICANISM.

IT has fallen to the lot of at least two American men of letters to need apologists for their impugned Americanism. Lowell and Bret Harte lived so much of their later life in England that accusations became rife that they had outgrown their affection for the land of their birth and preferred the older civilization of England, where they became more or less the favored guests of the upper classes. Lowell was fortunate in having so loyal and generous a friend as George William Curtis to speak in his vindication at one of the Ashfield dinners. In behalf of Bret Harte, Madame Van de Velde, wife of the councilor of the Belgian Diplomatic Corps, wrote some earnest words that were first published in 1895 in the New York *Sun* and are now included by Mr. T. Edgar Pemberton in his recent life of the author. Madame Van de Velde wrote:

"It is difficult for an observant stranger to pass even a short time in Great Britain without becoming aware of a distinctively characteristic trait in the inhabitants; and it is impossible for any one who has lived a number of years there not to be absolutely convinced of its dominance. The Englishman, in his cold, undemonstrative fashion, is intensely patriotic; in his heart of hearts he firmly believes that in the scheme of creation he was formed out of special clay, while the remainder of human beings have been molded from a much inferior material. He is equally sure that no effort of grace can ever raise the alien to his own level; but while he is piously grateful for this dispensation of Providence, he recognizes and appreciates the right of the outsider to maintain an exalted opinion of his own country and nationality; he respects him for it even when he endeavors to prove it erroneous; nay, more, should his arguments successfully establish a recognition of his own superiority, he immediately ceases to entertain regard and toleration for the too easily persuaded stranger. This thoroughly English and so far honorable

peculiarity is one of the reasons, apart from his merits as a literary celebrity, why Bret Harte is so extremely popular in England and has always been so.

"Before he took up his residence in London, his genius and originality had won him admirers, but when he gave them the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the man, independently, as it were, of the author, they promptly ascertained that no more uncompromising American had ever set foot among them. Time has not dulled Bret Harte's instinctive affection for the land of his birth, for its institutions, its climate, its natural beauties, and, above all, the character and moral attributes of its inhabitants. Even his association with the most aristocratic representatives of London society has been impotent to modify his views or to win him over to less independent professions. He is as single-minded to-day as he was when he first landed on British soil. A general favorite in the most diverse circles, social, literary, scientific, artistic, or military, his strong primitive nature and his positive individuality have remained intact. Always polite and gentle, neither seeking nor evading controversy, he is steadfastly unchangeable in his political and patriotic beliefs. He has frequently been heard to express himself frankly on the vexed question of Anglo-American marriages, severely satirizing those of his fair compatriots who, dazzled by the luster of lordly alliances, have too closely assimilated with the land of their adoption, and apparently forgotten their own country. To such he has not hesitated to apply the term 'apostates.'

"Bret Harte has maintained in his maturity the complete simplicity of manner which, coupled with extreme refinement of thought and speech, so deeply impressed those he met on his first arrival in England. Nor is it inconsistent with the distinct personality revealed in his writings, however dissimilar the man of the world must necessarily be to the creator of stirring romances, which frequently are but the records of personal experience. Yet it has been several times remarked that the appearance of Bret Harte does not coincide with the preconceived expectations of his readers. They had formed a vague, intangible idea of a wild, reckless Californian, impatient of social trammels, whose life among the Argonauts must have fashioned him after a type differing widely from the reality. These ideal-

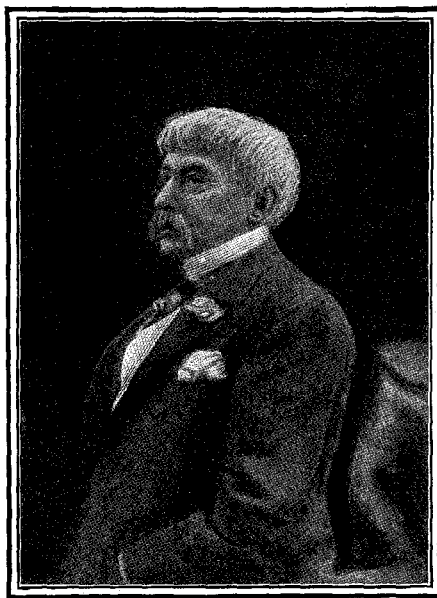
ists were partly disappointed, partly relieved, when their American visitor turned out to be a quiet, low-voiced, easy-mannered, polished gentleman, who smilingly confessed that precisely because he had roughed it a good deal in his youth he was inclined to enjoy the comforts and avail himself of the facilities of an older civilization, when placed within his reach. He also gently intimated that days on the top of a stagecoach, or on the back of a mustang, and nights spent at poker, would not materially assist in the writing of stories which are never produced fast enough to meet the demand."

His unwillingness to be interviewed during his London life seemed to pique curiosity, we are told, and gave rise to a quantity of apocryphal and contradictory statements about the way that life was conducted. Mrs. Van de Velde continues:

"Singularity enough, many of Bret Harte's countrymen in London did not take the trouble to verify these statements; they accepted them blindly, and thus they may have been reproduced in

some American newspapers together with the account of the last début of a brilliant New York belle in London or the detailed description of some millionaire's festival. . . .

"When the day comes at last on which Bret Harte, after a long period of fruitful labors, realizes his ardent wish of revisiting America; when New York and San Francisco hail his return, and the whole nation opens its arms to its long-absent and distinguished son, the friends he has made in the old country will not forget him; and we are sure he will remember how they have



BRET HARTE.

"No more uncompromising American had ever set foot among them"—the British.

cheered the time of his self-imposed exile, and how honestly patriotic Englishmen can care for a truly patriotic American."

Death intervened, however, before the time came for putting to the test of personal contact his affection for his native land. But the statements which are made here by Madame Van de Velde are quite fully borne out by the testimony of the letters of Bert Harte himself that Mr. Pemberton has freely introduced into the body of his narrative. They show to almost a surprising degree that the standards he employed in bringing almost everything that he met in Europe to the test, were those of his own original and almost uncompromising Americanism. One only must answer for quotation. He wrote in 1895, while on a visit to Switzerland:

"The weather here is lovely—almost too lovely and luxurious to be bracing; the views beautiful—almost too beautiful, for the terraced lake Villeneuve on to Territet, Montreux, and Vevey, with the river and mountain background, are so unconsciously like a picture, and nothing else, that you doubt it all. So to 'brace' myself and realize, I went up to Geneva by the 'lift' railway, and thence to Caux, and thence to the Rochet, about 6,000 feet, and came back to dinner, but not 'braced,' and not entirely convinced either.

"Yours always,
"BRET HARTE.

"P.S.—I wouldn't give a mile of the dear old honest virgin Sierras for 10,000 kilometers of all Switzerland."

THE CENTENARY OF AN IRISH POET.

WHILE the literary folk are reading numberless articles inspired by the centenaries of Emerson and Bulwer, here and there a brief but earnest claim is made for recognition of the centenary of James Clarence Mangan. "If we desire to commemorate real genius," writes Clement Shorter in *The Sphere*, "that Promethean spark that has no relation whatever to mere success, to prompt recognition, or to a nation's praise—the centenary of James Clarence Mangan will be more interesting for us than that of Emerson or of Lytton." Mr. Shorter continues:

"Who was Mangan? I hear some of my readers ask. His biography may be contained in a nutshell. He was born in Dublin on May 1, 1803, and died in that city on June 20, 1849. His life was one long succession of misfortunes; he was born into abject poverty and he was brought up under similar circumstances. His whole temperament was the negation of anything in the way of 'getting on,' and opium and alcohol in succession completed his destruction."

An anonymous essayist in *The Academy and Literature* (May 16) has called him a "bewildered poet." His case is suggestive of that of one or two other poets, but always with a difference. Alfred de Musset is named; "but de Musset lived his hour, and could always remember that once the wine of life had tasted sweet." Poets like Baudelaire and Poe "turned consciously aside from the mental grooves of their generation, and sought from art not the healing consolation which should be common to all, but rather a personal enjoyment, exclusive, exotic, dangerous." Since neither Poe nor Baudelaire could have regretted the exchange, the writer avers, neither are they to be pitied as those whose destiny was placed outside their own control. Herein lies the difference in the case of Mangan. To quote further:

"The Irish poet was not at all a rebel in any sense of the word. He came into the world incongruous and alien, and he lived and died incongruous and alien. Sensitive, imaginative, beautiful, he was the son of a Dublin grocer. Then, after a few years of study under an erudite Irish priest, necessity turned him into a breadwinner for his family. He worked at a scrivener's for seven and at an attorney's for three years. They were long years for Mangan. They were long years and bitter years, for his fellow clerks knew well that this strange figure was such as no other

clerk had ever been or ever could be. And their subtle intelligences resented the incongruity, and for ten years it was driven home to Mangan that it is a hard world for those who do not fit into the settled niches. But Mangan never fitted in, could not fit in after any fashion. It was as tho one were to initiate the Faun of Praxiteles into the mysteries of Wall Street, this molding of a dreamer to the mental standpoint of a scrivener's office. It may have been discipline in realities, but Mangan was incapable of learning from realities—that was the secret of his temperament. But he was very sensitive, and between them all they knew well how to handle him; he was their butt for ten difficult years. Mangan came out of it all more confused by actuality than ever. It was still necessary, apparently, to remain in this odd world, and so, after trying two or three other phases of employment, he took definitely to journalism. His past, incidentally, had not driven him mad, but it had driven him to the hopeless relief of alcohol. Mangan the poet-dreamer, who sought vaguely from life the fleeting illusions of a lost poetry, had become a 'case' for well-meaning philanthropists. It was certainly an odd world, but they never drove him mad—he died at forty-six."

Mangan seems to have touched reality, at least, for the brief period when he found his love encouraged by a lady beyond him in station. But even she, we are told, added one more to the bewildering forces that life set against him when she cast him down from the position to which he thought he had attained. The very bewilderment which nature had thrown over his practical faculties seems to have been an antidote for some, at least, of the suffering which such natures receive from life. "Sometimes the poet in him, so much greater than the man, burst out. Then he spoke as one who had peered into the depths of life. But these were only glimpses, for Mangan the poet, as well as the man, was baffled by reality."

He wrote considerable prose and poetry of very little value; he translated from the German when Carlyle and the Taylors of Norwich were about the only ones so employed. His inferior critical faculty is shown by the fact that he preferred Schiller to Goethe. "None the less," says Mr. Shorter, "Mangan wrote some twenty or thirty poems which are among the most beautiful things in the English language, and which will, I have not the faintest doubt, be considered in years to come to have a very definite and honored place in that greatest of all possessions of the English-speaking race—its poetry."

NATURE-STUDY AND THE LITERARY SPIRIT.

THE criticism which Mr. John Burroughs recently bestowed upon the writers of nature stories, especially upon Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton and Rev. William J. Long, brought forth a prompt but partial response from the last-named author (*LITERARY DIGEST*, April 4). In *The North American Review* (May) Mr. Long returns at greater length to the defense of the "School of Nature-Study," and not only attempts to vindicate himself and Mr. Seton from the charge of purveying "sham" natural history, but insists that the strict scientific method is inadequate in the study of living creatures and brings us to misleading results. He makes an issue between the literary spirit and the scientific spirit somewhat similar to that which Matthew Arnold made between literature and dogma. "I study facts and law; they are enough," the scientist is represented as saying. "We know the tyranny of facts and law too well," the nature-student answers; "give us now the liberty and truth of the spirit." The point is concretely illustrated as follows:

"Let me illustrate this difference clearly and simply by reference to two animals that I have followed, under difficulties, for many years. They are the beaver and the otter, both wonderful swimmers, more at home in the water than on the land. The beaver uses only his hind feet in swimming; the otter, except when playing on the surface, uses only his forefeet for the same purpose; when chasing a trout under water, the hind legs are

trailed behind him with his tail. Why this difference in two powerful swimmers of the same waters? Again, both these animals are unusually peaceable at all seasons. Of all the wood-folk that mind their own business, the beaver is the most exemplary; and the otter, tho a powerful fighter and belonging to the quarrelsome weasel family, is gentle and playful, lets the other animals severely alone, and makes the most docile of pets when you catch him. Yet these two peaceable animals fight like Kilkenny cats whenever they cross each other's path. Why?

"Science has no answer here. It is not her field; and long ago she classified both animals and finished with them. The work of the nature-student, on the other hand, has hardly more than begun. Following these shy animals summer and winter, entering into their struggles, he has learned to interpret how, in their dim way, they think and feel, and how their interests are bound to clash. And he understands perfectly both their swimming and their animosities; for he sees the individuality which the scientist, with other interests, must always miss.

"In a word, the difference between nature and science is the difference between a man who loves animals, and so understands them, and the man who studies zoology; it is the difference between the woman who cherishes her old-fashioned flower-garden and the professor who lectures on botany in a college class-room.

"The second thing to remember is this: that the field of natural history has changed rapidly of late, and in the schools and nature clubs the demand is for less science and more nature. Formerly, the writer of natural history, working on the scientific plan, simply catalogued his facts and observations. Animals were assumed to be creatures of instinct and habit. They were described in classes, under the assumption that all animals of the same class are alike. Style and living interest were both alike out of place; for it was, and still is, asserted that a personal interest destroys the value of an observation.

"The modern nature-student has learned a different lesson. He knows that animals of the same class are still individuals; that they are different every one, and have different habits; that they are not more alike than men and women of the same class, and that they change their habits rapidly—more so, perhaps, than do either governments or churches—when the need arises. When a student at the Theological Seminary, I watched a toad that lived under the stone door-step. Now, toads are not supposed to have much individuality; yet, tho I have watched toads since I was a child, when I made pets of them, I recorded a dozen things of this one toad that I had never seen before, and that have never been observed, so far as I know, by any other naturalist.

"The truth is, that he who watches any animal closely enough will see what no naturalist has ever seen. This is the simple secret of the wonderful cat story, or the incredible dog story, to be heard in almost every house. It means that, after you have catalogued dogs perfectly, you still have in every dog a new subject with some new habits. Every boy who keeps a pet has something to tell the best naturalist."

Another point in which Mr. Long takes issue with his critics is the importance of literary style:

"There is one other thing that the modern nature-writer has learned, namely, that in this, as in every other field of literature, only a book which has style can live. And style is but the unconscious expression of personality. Not only may the personal element enter into the new nature-books; it must enter there if we are to interpret the facts truthfully. Every animal has an individuality, however small or dim; that is certain. (I know not how much farther one may safely go in the line of Leibnitz's philosophy and find the development of individuality below the animal.) And the nature-student must seek from his own individuality, which is the only thing that he knows absolutely (this is the center of the philosophy of both Hume and Descartes), to interpret truthfully and sympathetically the individual before him. For this work he must have not only sight but vision; not simply eyes and ears and a note-book; but insight, imagination, and, above all, an intense human sympathy, by which alone the inner life of an animal becomes luminous, and without which the living creatures are little better than stuffed specimens, and their actions the meaningless dance of shadows across the mouth of Plato's cave."

Mr. Long repeats his criticism of Mr. Burroughs, to the effect

that the latter (1) overlooks the individuality of animals and the adaptiveness of nature, and (2) weighs the universe with the scales of his own farm and barnyard.

MAETERLINCK'S NEW ROMANTIC-SYMBOLICAL DRAMA, "JOYZELLE."

"LOVE triumphant over fate" is the theme of the new drama from the pen of Maurice Maeterlinck, just produced at the "Gymnase" in Paris under the playwright's own direction. The literary and artistic circles of the French and Belgian capitals have displayed keen interest in the new work, which Maeterlinck himself declares to be more imaginative, poetic, and symbolical than "Monna Vanna." In an interesting interview with a *Figaro* writer, he described "Joyzelle" as an intermediate work in tendency and artistic purpose, one that will be placed between his first dramatic productions and his realistic "Monna Vanna." Asked to characterize the play in a brief formula, Maeterlinck said: It represents the triumph of will and love over destiny or fatality, as against the converse lesson of "Monna Vanna."

In order to illustrate the possibility of such a result of the struggle between environment and personality, Maeterlinck continued, it was necessary to place the chief personages of the drama in very peculiar circumstances and to invoke the aid of myth and symbolism. The story is briefly summarized as follows:

Merlin, the enchanter, desires to insure the happiness of his son, Lanceor. But his instinct, or his subconscious clairvoyance (personified in Arielle, a creature visible to Merlin alone and to none of the other characters of the play, so that Arielle's presence is unknown to Merlin's associates, tho of course known to the audience), has revealed to him the awful fact that a premature death awaits his son at the end of the month unless he be saved by the love of a woman. The love must be marvelous, yet natural; simple and pure, yet all-powerful; heroic, yet sweet and gentle—a love which dares all, claims all, and shrinks from nothing. Such a love, should he find it, will make Lanceor's life happier and more beautiful than that of other men.

Lanceor does love, and is loved in return by a beautiful girl, Joyzelle; but is that love the perfect one which alone can save Lanceor? Arielle believes in Joyzelle, but Merlin doubts. He decides to submit Joyzelle to several trials or ordeals. She must prove the intensity and strength of her devotion. He separates the lovers, and the trials ensue.

Joyzelle is forbidden, on pain of death, to visit Lanceor in Merlin's castle. She disobeys, at the risk of her life. A wild beast attacks, wounds, and poisons Lanceor; Joyzelle throws herself upon the beast and saves her lover. Lanceor is tempted by the ethereal Arielle and yields to her charms; he even scorns and repulses Joyzelle; but she patiently endures this and forgives him. Merlin, after this episode, assures her that Lanceor is treacherous and unfaithful, and he bids her look behind and see her lover in the arms of another woman. She refuses to turn her head; she has faith and will accept her lover's word. Finally she is told that, to save Lanceor from death, she must dishonor herself. She appears to consent, but brings a dagger to kill the pretended seducer—Merlin himself. This convinces the enchanter, and the lovers are made one.

The dramatic critic of the *Figaro*, Emmanuel Arène, says that this play, while neither so tragic nor so significant as "Monna Vanna," is of high literary and poetic value, full of beauty, tender emotion, and elevated thought and sentiment. Its philosophy is noble, and it is written in the most exquisite prose. Catulle Mendes, in *Le Journal*, expresses a similar opinion in the main, while regretting the absence of movement and vitality. The symbolism of the work, he says, is either too profound or too obvious and devoid of originality. He admits, however, that it met with distinguished success at its first production, before an audience composed of literary men, artists, and critics from more than one country. — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

FLIES AS CARRIERS OF BACTERIA.

AN interesting laboratory study of this subject has been made by Eva May Shoemaker and Alvin Waggoner, two students in the Eastern Illinois Normal School, under the direction of W. H. Manwaring, of Johns Hopkins University. To determine "the part flies may play in the transmission of bacteria," they constructed a piece of apparatus consisting of a box divided into two compartments. In the first compartment they exposed food material infected with an easily recognizable species of harmless bacteria, and in the second compartment they placed an open dish, containing agar, a substance used as a culture medium. Flies were placed in the first compartment, and, as soon as a sufficient number of them had been seen to walk upon or eat of the infected material, they were allowed to pass through a small door into the second compartment, where they had a chance to come into contact with the agar. Bacteria deposited on the surface of the agar multiply there and form characteristic colonies. To quote a review of the experiment in *School Science*:

"In the preliminary experiment, . . . a yellow bacterium was used. Molasses mixed with a growth of this was spread on a plate in the first compartment, and a dozen flies put into the apparatus. Half an hour later, the door between the two compartments was opened and the flies allowed to pass through. As soon as six of them had been seen to come in contact with the agar in the Petri dish, the dish was covered and put away to develop. A few days later there had grown on the agar over a hundred colonies of yellow bacteria."

This experiment was repeated with red and with violet bacteria, and characteristic red and violet colonies were obtained. To prove that the germs from which these colonies grew came from the infected material in the first compartment, and not from accidental sources, control experiments were made with other groups of flies, but with no infected material in the first compartment. In no case, however, did the dishes used in the control experiments develop yellow, red, or violet colonies. To prove that the flies were the only means of transmitting the bacteria, experiments were made with infected material in the first compartment, but with no flies in the apparatus. The Petri dishes from these experiments also developed no colonies. "The germs that grew into colonies in the first experiments, therefore, came from the infected material in the first compartment, and were carried to the dishes by flies." From their results the more general conclusion was drawn that "flies are capable of carrying bacteria from one place to another, if they have a chance to come in contact with material containing these organisms." The experimenters next undertook to determine whether flies in nature actually do carry bacteria with them.

"To determine this, test-tubes of sterile agar were melted and then cooled to 40° C., a temperature a little above that of the human body. At this temperature the agar still remains liquid, but is not hot enough to kill bacteria. Flies were caught with sterile forceps and washed in this melted agar. The agar was then poured out into sterile dishes, where it solidified. . . . It is reasonable to suppose that if bacteria were present on the flies, some of them, at least, would be washed off by this process into the agar, where they would multiply and form colonies."

The dishes obtained from these experiments varied greatly, but all of them developed colonies, the number ranging from fifty to over two thousand. "Flies in nature," therefore, "probably always do carry bacteria with them." The writer continues:

"From the standpoint of public hygiene, these conclusions are very significant; for, admitting that flies can carry harmless bacteria, there seems to be no reason why they can not carry disease-producing bacteria as well. In fact, it has been a general belief among scientists for a number of years that they are active agents in the transmission of many diseases. Recent

studies by Dr. L. O. Howard on the breeding habits of these insects furnish good evidence that they occasionally play an important rôle in the transmission of typhoid fever. It is probable that they can, and do, carry the germs of any disease which offers them an opportunity to come in contact with infected material."

In a concluding comment on these experiments, *School Science* says:

"Their work is of value not only on account of its scientific interest, but also because it points the way to a new field of effort open to secondary students—a field whose development would have an important influence on educational methods, as well as on public-health problems."

CAN OBJECTS FLOAT DOWN-STREAM FASTER THAN THE WATER?

THIS apparently absurd question is seriously answered in the affirmative by Howard A. Coombs, a correspondent of *The American Machinist*, and the editor of that paper, after weighing his arguments, pronounces them sound. The fact that objects floating in running water may move faster than the water itself was first noted, according to Mr. Coombs, by an officer in the British army, Gen. Sir Samuel Bentham, and his account of how the matter was brought to his attention is to be found in his letters, published after his death. Says Mr. Coombs:

"When he happened to be at a river town in Siberia, he heard the statement made that some iron, which was to be sent down the river, would arrive at its destination sooner if large and heavy barges were employed in place of lighter and smaller boats."

"Sir Samuel maintained that it would make no difference in the time whether large or small boats were employed; but he failed to make any impression upon the Russians, eminent engineer tho he was, because they said they knew better from experience. Both parties were obstinate, and Sir Samuel left without an opportunity of putting the matter to a test."

"About a year later, however, it happened, while he was descending the river Angora, that he noticed that the bark he was in, which was being propelled by the current only, was traveling much faster than the pieces of wood and other débris floating on the surface of the stream. He says: 'I was astonished at this phenomenon, and presently recollected my dispute with the people at Nigni Faghil.' He then proceeded to experiment, embarking himself in a small boat, for one thing, which was rapidly left behind by the larger vessel. The cause of the difference in speed was not in the depth of the draft, for the barge or 'bark' was very shallow, being flat-bottomed. He finally reasoned as follows: 'Rivers consist of water running down an inclined plane by the force of gravity. Were it not for the resistance the water meets with in the bed of the river, as well as at the bottom as at the sides, the water would run down infinitely faster. Bodies floating on this running water are acted upon also by the force of gravity; they have a tendency to move with as great a velocity as that which the water itself would have, had it met with no resistance against the bed of the river. These floating bodies do not touch the bed of the river; their motion is not impeded, until we come to consider the resistance they meet with in the water itself. But they meet with none till their motion exceeds that of the water. Their motion then must exceed that of the water, and that the more so the less they are affected by that resistance; hence the better their shape is adapted to divide the water and the greater proportion their gravity bears to their surface of resistance, the quicker they will be impelled by their gravity through the medium which tends to retard their motion. They would acquire, were it not for the resistance they meet with from the water, precisely that degree of velocity which the water itself would acquire, were it not for the resistance it meets with from the land.'

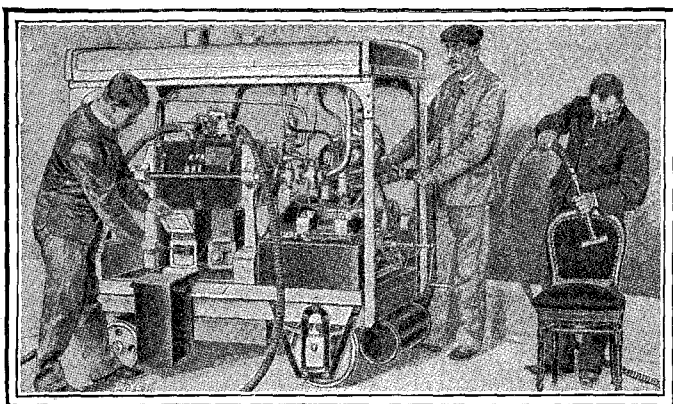
"This conclusion is, of course, incontrovertible, and shows that every object floating in running water of a sufficient depth would travel at least as fast and generally faster than the average speed of the water itself were it not for the resistance offered by the atmosphere."

The editor of *The Machinist*, in reviewing the writer's argu-

ment, notes that if a wheeled weight were placed upon an inclined plane it would move down the plane regardless of whether the plane were in motion or not. This, he says, is substantially the condition of the body floating down-stream, and the position taken by Mr. Coombs is therefore pronounced to be incontestable. Mr. Coombs, in closing, suggests that the fact to which he has called attention may be utilized to test the relative resistance to passage through the water of yacht hulls of different shapes. All other things being equal, he asserts, the yacht or model which had the best lines would show its superiority by forging ahead of the others.

CLEANING WITH THE VACUUM PUMP.

THE new method of "cleaning house" with a vacuum pump which literally sucks the dust from all surfaces and stores it away in a receiver, instead of distributing it through the surrounding atmosphere, has already been mentioned in these col-



APPARATUS FOR SANITARY CLEANING BY MEANS OF VACUUM.

umns. We now translate an illustrated article from *La Nature* (Paris), showing exactly how the process is carried on. Says the writer, M. G. Richon:

"The cleansing of carpets, curtains, and upholstery constitutes a great difficulty, not only from the point of view of the perfection of operation, but also, and particularly, from that of the danger that it may cause in thickly populated places. It is, in fact, indispensable that the dust should not be set in motion, but should be collected, to be properly disposed of. This desideratum is now satisfied by several methods, so far as carpets are concerned. One of these consists in passing compressed air through the carpet and thus blowing the dust into a ventilator, which disperses it. In others, a closed drum is used, furnished with beaters that raise the carpet and let it fall. The dust, as in the preceding case, is raised by a powerful ventilator in communication with the interior of the drum.

"These processes give good results, but they are inconvenient in that they require the transportation of the carpet to a special factory; besides, and especially with the beating machine, it can be used only with strong articles. A slightly worn carpet is sensibly deteriorated after passing several times through such a machine. Finally, none of these systems can be used with upholstered furniture.

"The vacuum cleaning machine . . . is composed, as shown in the illustration, of a motor that runs an exhaust-pump, of a condensing filter that collects the dust, and of a flexible tube having an aspirating nozzle, whose form varies with the pieces to be treated. The whole is carried on a four-wheeled cart and is easily transportable.

"The essential part is the condenser, which is a closed chest containing a metallic mushroom-shaped piece against which the air is projected and leaves its coarsest particles. It is then filtered through a double linen bag and is not discharged into the atmosphere till it has been relieved of all its suspended dust."

The condenser has at its lower end two dust-chambers, which can be cleaned while the machine is working, without stopping

the motor. The cleansing of the filtering-cloths can also be effected in a few seconds by opening the proper stop cock. In practise two kinds of motors are used. In a stationary plant, an electric motor is employed, which is easily connected with the street mains; in a private house, a naphtha-motor is used, as shown in the illustration. We quote further:

"In these conditions the pump may run two tubes at once and dispose of 165 cubic meters an hour, which corresponds to the enormous velocity of 40 meters (131 feet) per second in the tubes.

"As has been said, the aspirating nozzles vary in form according to the pieces to be treated; for carpets a flattened cone is used, whose edges, tipped with rubber, are about 1 cm. ($\frac{3}{8}$ in.) wide and 25 cm. (10 in.) long. For furniture, the length is reduced to 10 cm. (4 in.). These forms enable the nozzles to be applied closely to the surfaces to be cleaned, so that a good vacuum can be obtained in the condenser. The vacuum can also be regulated at will; it is made strong for carpets, weak for chairs. Quite recently the inventors have devised an aspirator with jointed handle that can be used with all furniture, without replacement, and always fits exactly on the surface to be cleaned, no matter what may be the position of the handle or its movements. . . . When it is desired to clean surfaces impermeable to the air, such as walls, cornices, boards, etc., there is fitted to the aspirating cone a small brush worked by electric power, which detaches the dust and enables it to be sucked up.

"The chief advantages of vacuum-cleaning, as it has been described, are the following: (1) Absolute cleansing of the objects treated, since no dusty nook escapes the action of the aspirator; (2) no displacement of carpet or furniture is necessary; (3) no injury such as takes place when carpets are beaten, the objects regaining their proper colors after being relieved of dust; (4) complete condensation of the dust—an important point from the standpoint of hygiene, since it is thus removed as a whole without being suspended in the surrounding air.

"A final advantage that is not to be overlooked is that of speed; three or four days are sufficient to clean completely the seats and hangings of a theater of ordinary dimensions.

"It need not be said that the dust collected in this way contains not only mineral substances, the debris of wool, etc., which make up its greater part, but also all sorts of microbes. The dust that has been taken from the chairs of one of our most important theaters contained notably many virulent bacilli, including those of tuberculosis, of putrefaction, of blood-poisoning, etc. It may be seen what services may be rendered to hygiene by a process capable of expelling dust from inhabited places without sending it into the surrounding atmosphere."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Stealing Electricity.—A hotel-keeper in the City of Mexico has just been condemned to a year's imprisonment and has been fined \$33.70 for stealing from the electric light company the current with which his hotel was lighted. Says *The Electrical World and Engineer*, from which we quote the tale:

"The landlord who attempted to evade the electric company's charges wired his house and made a connection with the company's cables, with the intention, as he pleaded, of calling at the office of the company and explaining the matter at a later day. He also declared that he had used the current for 'only a month.' The company had its suspicions aroused, and applied to the court for authority to make an examination of the hotel lighting system, which was granted, with the result of revealing the fraud. The legal point of interest involved in the case hinged upon the definition of the word 'robbery,' which the district code thus elucidates: 'He commits robbery who possesses himself of a movable thing belonging to another, without right and without the consent of the person entitled by law to dispose of it.' The judge's ruling was as follows:

"By things or properties (for in legal phraseology these two words are synonymous) are understood all the objects that constitute the patrimony of man; and if it is plain that electricity, whether it be called a fluid, a current, an energy, or any other name, at present forms a part of human wealth; that, thanks to the prodigious progress of the times and to his own activity, man has succeeded in harnessing it and using it as a commercial article; it is unquestionable that the electric current forms part

of men's commerce, and is, therefore, capable of being appropriated; and as it is also unquestionable that this fluid can be transmitted and transported from one place to another, whatever the means employed to that end, it must also be regarded as a movable thing; and, therefore, there will assuredly be no difficulty in allowing that the clandestine tapping of the fluid constitutes the crime of robbery as it fits exactly the terms of the legal text which comprises and defines it.'

"In view of the summary punishment inflicted in this, the first case of the kind which has come before the courts of Mexico, it is believed that the 'thing' dealt in by the electric light companies, the illuminating current, to wit, will hereafter be carefully avoided by individuals who desire to economize at the expense of others."

"SPRING FEVER" AND ITS TREATMENT.

WHAT is the cause of the feeling of lassitude—the "tired feeling" of the newspaper paragraphers—that is so familiar in spring? In *Good Health* (May) Dr. J. H. Kellogg writes of it as follows:

"The poetic figure which represents life as a candle which is being slowly but surely consumed, expresses not simply a poetic idea but a scientific fact. The body is in reality a living furnace in which fuel (food) is constantly burning, and sometimes the furnace itself is in part consumed when the supply of fuel is insufficient or the demand unusually great. During the winter season the vital fire burns at a more rapid rate than during the warm months, the purpose being to create the amount of heat required to make good the daily losses by exposure to an atmosphere much below the temperature of the body.

"To maintain this rapid rate of combustion greatly taxes the digestive powers and all the vital forces. Only the very strongest constitutions can endure continual exposure to a low temperature. In other words, the extraordinary effort required by the forces of the body to maintain animal heat during the winter season makes a great draft on the vitality, and when spring comes nature recognizes the necessity for rest and opportunity for recuperation of the vital powers. The advent of warm weather lessens the demand for heat, hence the vital fires are diminished in intensity, the wheels of life are slowed a little so that the expenditure of energy may be lessened, and thus an opportunity be afforded for recuperation.

"From the above facts it is evident that instead of undertaking by artificial means to produce a fictitious feeling or appearance of health and vigor, one should, on the contrary, seek to follow nature's suggestion by refraining from violent exertion and by the adoption of such means as will conserve the vital forces, avoiding an undue expenditure of energy. In other words, one should never force and stimulate the system when nature says plainly that rest, recuperation, and refreshment are required, and wise is he who heeds her commands.

"On the other hand, there are many cases in which the spring depression may be traced directly to overfeeding, a very common practise in the cold months of the year on account of the natural increase in appetite, the excessive use of sweets, rich foods, confectionery, and various other unwholesome articles. Such digressions are often tolerated during the winter months, but with the approach of spring, when there is a general letting down of the vital tone, the evil consequences become painfully apparent."

In any case, the writer warns us that the customary "spring

tonic" is quite unnecessary and is apt to do more harm than good. A cold bath every morning is tonic enough for most people.

A LIGHTNING-PROOF GARMENT.

THE protective garment or envelope invented by Professor Artemieff, director of the Electrotechnical Institute at Kieff, Russia, has already been mentioned in these columns. As will be remembered, it is a dress of metallic gauze which enables the wearer to stand without danger in the path of very high-tension electric discharges. The theory of its action, its construction, and some of its uses are set forth by M. Émile Dieudonné in *La Science Illustrée* (May 2), which also prints an illustration of this curious garment. Says the writer:

"At the outset, Professor Artemieff was guided by no commercial interest, but was solely anxious to protect his students against the danger of discharges when conducting investigations on high-tension currents. The results obtained with his protecting tunic were so happy that it has been introduced into industrial use.

"The idea of the device was inspired by Professor Melsens, the Belgian scientist. . . . It is well known that the fundamental idea of the Melsens system of protection against lightning is to enclose the object to be protected against atmospheric discharges in a sort of metallic cage, covered with aigrets of iron with multiple points. If any one wants to escape the danger of lightning during a storm, he has only to take refuge in an iron house, or, since this would be rather costly, in a sort of iron cage. Such a metallic structure can be subjected to violent discharges without being penetrated by them. It is a well-known fact that the electric current always seeks to travel by the way of least resistance; in other terms, by the best conductor that it meets, and that it avoids the poorer conductors. If, then, we envelop the body of a man who is working amid high-tension currents with an excellent conductor, the danger is lessened, because his body is a poorer conductor than the other. In place of insulating the human body with rubber shoes and gloves, which have often been employed in workshops, Professor Artemieff envelops it in a thin tissue of copper, which covers it from head to foot, including face and hands, as shown in the illustration.

"The experiments tried by M. Artemieff on himself and his wife, clad in these tunics, were sufficiently conclusive.

"The professor then entered into relations with the house of Siemens & Halske, and trials were made in their shops at Charlottenburg, which succeeded wonderfully. Clad in his protective armor, Professor Artemieff handled conductors traversed by high-potential currents of 150,000 volts, from which sprung sparks a yard long.

"He grasped in his hands the two opposite poles of a circuit traversed by a current that passed through him, or rather through his garment, which thus formed a short-circuit, to use the technical expression. When a very intense cur-

rent passed through the protecting garment, the metallic tissue of which it was made was slightly warmed. The experiments prove that the wearer can bear currents of very considerable intensity, as high as 200 amperes, during quite an interval of time, and even intensities three times as great for a few seconds. The experimenter felt a slight sensation of heat in



ARTEMIEFF'S ELECTRO-PROTECTIVE SUIT.

the hands and elsewhere, where the garment was not perfectly made.

"The electric resistance of the garment is less than 0.01 ohm, while that of the human body, tho variable, is always more than 2,000 ohms, measured from one hand to the other. Consequently the production of a short circuit for an intensity of 1,000 amperes will determine a difference of potential of 10 volts between the two hands, and the derived current traversing the body will have an intensity of only 0.005 ampere, which is quite harmless. Again, the garment prevents the discharge from penetrating the body. . . . On the other hand, the protective covering is not exempt from certain accidents due to the formation of short-circuits in large installations. As long as the contact between conductor and envelope persists, there is positively no danger. . . . But if the fuses act slowly and if the separation of the garment from the conductor takes place before the interruption of the circuit, an arc will form, whose heating effect may destroy the tissue and burn the skin.

"A very interesting result appears from experiments undertaken to see to what limit the formation of an arc may proceed without risk of burning. Professor Artemieff held in each hand one of the poles of a 1,000-volt machine; then he suddenly broke the circuit by letting go with one hand. An intense arc arose, and the metallic tissue that covered the hand was burned through in several places; but the hand remained quite uninjured.

"Professor Artemieff's garment is also susceptible of rendering signal service in case of a fire's breaking out in an installation where there are high-tension currents. A fireman with a hose, if he wears the garment, may approach as near as possible to the fire without exposing himself to danger from the current's traversing the stream of water."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ACTIVITY AND EDUCATION IN CHILDREN.

OWING to the wonderful activity of children, says Prof. Sanford Bell, of Clark University, in *The Outlook*, it is almost impossible to give a child too much to do, provided—and here is the important point—the tasks imposed upon it are of the right kind. There may be some justification, he thinks, for the cry that has gone up during the past ten years about overwork in our schools, but it is his conviction that it is not the *amount* of work but the *kind* that is killing our children. Says the professor:

"The harm lies in giving the child a kind of work that it is not ready for. As bad or worse than this is the school custom of suppressing the child's activity. It is much more fatiguing for the child not to act than it is for it to act. The most difficult, unnatural, and exhausting thing which a vigorous, promising child can be forced to do is to be quiet.

"One of the things which particularly interested me was the marvelous recuperative power of a child in a brief period of time. It would play with all zeal, intensity, and abandon until apparently 'tired out,' then cut the rate of activity down—never to absolute quiescence—for a few minutes, and afterward resume it at concert-pitch as fresh as new. This was kept up throughout the day, with slightly diminished ability to rally toward nightfall. Such is true of a healthy, vigorous child.

"We may say that this enormous activity in the child is the essential means which nature has supplied for its education. Activity means educability. It means the multiplication of experiences. The number of experiences is one of the matters of first importance in the education of the child. Everything else being equal, that being is best educated who has had the greatest number and greatest variety of experiences. But we know that everything else is not equal, and that a child can have experiences of a kind that are ruinous and can also have more of any one kind than he can stand, and a greater variety than is good for him. Nevertheless the point holds that, whatever of education the child gets in extent and in quality is obtained by means of his activity. Activity is his educational capital. It is the purpose of nature and the duty of the parent and teacher rightly to invest it."

The part played by nature, according to Professor Bell, is the endowment of the child with certain activities, both general and

special, and to bestow upon it instincts that are general indications of the lines of activity that have, through generations, proved advantageous. These, says the writer, "are very powerful and conservative, and often defend the child against the stultifying and unnatural restrictions of parents and teachers." It is the business of the teacher to supplement and guide these instincts; but Professor Bell believes that education should consist of training along their lines rather than of systematic efforts to repress them. We should work "in harmony with nature, instead of thwarting her purposes and doing violence to her laws in the child." The writer's thought seems to point in the direction of increased manual training.

Future of the Timber Supply.—According to the statements of Director Fernow, of the New York State College of Forestry of Cornell University, the timber supply available in the United States will be exhausted in thirty years if the present rate of consumption continues. Professor Fernow has discussed this subject in detail in a recently published work entitled "Economics of Forestry." He also spoke of the prospective timber famine before the American Association for the Advancement of Science during the session held last winter at Washington. As reported in *The Manufacturer's Record* (January 8), he said:

"An estimate of the present stand of virgin timber in the United States ready to supply the demand for lumber, altho admittedly on slender basis, brings out the improbability, if not impossibility, of meeting the increasing demand for another thirty years under present methods of utilization. Even if the entire forest area of 500,000,000 acres were supposed still fully stocked with the average stand per acre, as reported by the census in the holdings of lumber-men—an absurd proposition—the stock on hand would be exhausted within that period. The possibilities of securing the requirements from the reproduction in the natural forest are discussed on the basis of European experiences and with proper reference to the damaging forest fires. It is shown that, even under good forestry practise, the present increasing demand could from the present area be supplied only for a limited time. Hence the efforts to secure such forest management and greater economy in the use of timber are not too early, but rather too late, and the dallying with the problem by the legislatures fatal."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

A LONDON despatch to the New York *World* states that the complete cessation, without explanation, of Marconi's promised daily transatlantic service to the London *Times* by 'marconigraphs' is causing much unfavorable comment there. "When the inventor," says *The Western Electrician*, "refused the challenge to demonstrate the practicability of his system to two leading electricians there, he stated that Lord Kelvin was to accompany him to Poldhu for a few days' test of his system. Nothing further having been heard of this test, *The World* correspondent asked Lord Kelvin if it had been made, and received the reply: 'I was obliged to postpone the visit to Poldhu on account of an unexpected engagement. I was not going for the purpose of making any tests, but to see it as a matter of scientific interest. So far Marconi, says the correspondent, has given no demonstration to independent scientists of the transmission of wireless messages across the Atlantic, but has, in fact, refused to give any to what he calls 'unfriendly critics.'"

"WHILE as an engine of war the submarine is of doubtful expediency, it would seem as tho it might be of some service in the prosaic business of salvage," says *The Marine Review*. "Beyond a certain depth, and a very limited one at that, there is at present no practical means of recovering vessels or their cargoes. So enormously does pressure increase as one descends below the surface of the sea that vessels become mere shattered hulks. Occasionally imaginative or optimistic wreckers endeavor to salvage vessels at unusual depths, but the story is one of unbroken failure. Cavaliere Pino is the first submarine inventor to discard the submarine for purposes of warfare and to turn his energies to essentially practical lines. If all accounts are to be believed, he is pursuing some very interesting experiments in the Gulf of Genoa with what he calls his 'under-water working-boat.' He has designed a boat to resist the enormous pressures that accumulate with depth, and has been so successful as to have descended in safety to a depth of 400 feet. The boat is spherical in form with a diameter of 10 feet, and has accommodations for a working crew of two persons. Its practicability lies in the fact that it is equipped with arms passing into the boat through universal water-tight joints and possessing powerful gripping qualities."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

GROWING FAMILIARITY WITH THE BIBLE.

THE Bible was never known so well nor was its influence ever so great as at the present time, in the opinion of one of the most influential publications of The University of Chicago Press, *The Biblical World*, which sees the best of reasons for doubting the many recent statements that popular knowledge of the "Book of books" is on the wane. "People sometimes speak now as tho the Bible were receiving less attention than formerly," it declares. "This, however, is not the case. The number of Bibles which are printed every year has increased enormously, and the number of persons who read the Bible has also increased." The same authority adds:

"The difference is not so much in the amount of attention which the Bible receives as in the way in which the Bible is used and viewed. Family worship is not so common as a generation or two ago, but this is not because piety has declined, or the Bible become less valued; rather it is due to the changing customs in family life and the modern 'rush' of business, school, and society. The committing of Scripture to memory is also less frequent than formerly, but this is not because the Bible is thought to be superseded by other religious literature; rather because 'committing to memory' is in these days a disputed pedagogical method. Undoubtedly there is a loss that comes from the decline of family worship and of Scripture memorization. Both should be reestablished.

"This loss, however, has been more than compensated by a better way of reading and applying the Bible. Whereas formerly it had been the custom to use the Bible almost wholly as a devotional book, and as a sort of mystical guide to conduct and belief, the rise of the modern historical spirit has brought thinking people largely to view the Bible from a historical standpoint, and to study it in a historical way. Not that the Bible has come to be regarded as antiquated and having no present value, but that its value for the present must be ascertained by an intelligent understanding of its origin and characteristics, and its meaning to those who wrote the several books. In other words, there are principles of interpretation which must be applied to the Scripture in order to obtain their meaning *for us*. To know what these principles of interpretation are, and to apply them competently, requires ability, knowledge, and training.

"The total gain from this change is very great, altho as yet it fails to be appreciated by many people. Those who noted the decline of the former use and view of the Bible, but do not perceive the ascendancy and superiority of the modern use and view, think that the Bible has suffered eclipse. Yet nothing can be farther from the fact. The better understanding of the Bible which has now come to prevail improves the use and extends the influence of the Bible in a way never before attained."

But great as is the use of the Bible in the homes of the people, intimate as is the present popular knowledge of it, according to the authority we are quoting, "its fullest influence," we are assured, is "yet to come." "The Bible has not yet accomplished its full mission. In God's providence it has existed and now exists for the purpose of guiding and inspiring men to true religion and morality. It has in part performed this mission, as we well know, because the Bible more than any other body of literature has made the religion and morality of the present time. But true religion and true morality have been as yet only partially achieved, and the greater part is still to come. The fullest influence of the Bible is therefore still in the future." In the same number of *The Biblical World* Dr. Edward Everett Hale observes:

"I see in the speeches of public men adroit and significant instances which show that they are curiously well read in Scripture. I was at a very brilliant dinner party of politicians a year or two ago, where two senators of the same name were spoken of. One of the wittiest of the guests, speaking of one of the two, said 'not Iscariot,' and the point was instantly taken by every one of the twenty statesmen at the table.

"It seems to me that the scriptural points made in Congress

are very promptly accepted and taken. And, while it is certainly bad form, either in the Senate or House, or lately in the English Parliament, to quote Latin, it seems to me that the quotations from Scripture are accepted with pleasure in Congress or the state legislatures."

Fifty years ago the outward form, the phraseology, the body of the Bible, was more familiar than now; but "the present generation has a grasp and appreciation of its soul, its spirit, its life, and its light vastly better than that of fifty years ago," asserts Dr. Theophilus P. Sawin, of the First Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., who likewise contributes to *The Biblical World's* symposium on this subject. And Dr. William Ingraham Haven, secretary of the American Bible Society, declares that "to our own and all peoples the Bible is better known in all that relates to its form and setting. . . . There abides also a more intimate knowledge of the Bible on the part of the leaders of the people than some are ready to admit. Orations like that of Mr. Hay on President McKinley, President Roosevelt's public addresses, and similar utterances take many of their most striking figures and allusions from the Bible."

THE WESLEY BICENTENNIAL.

ON June 28, the bicentennial of the birth of John Wesley will be celebrated. June 17 was the date of Wesley's birth, but allowance has to be made for the difference caused by the change of time reckoning from old to new style. In anticipation of this celebration, Prof. William North Rice, of the chair of geology of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., contributes to *The North American Review* (June) a paper giving an estimate of the character of Wesley and of his relation to the movement which resulted from his preaching. The most remarkable aspect of that relation was his attitude toward the founding of a new sect, to which his followers were brought by the logic of events. Says Professor Rice:

"It is one of the curious contradictions of history that the founder of one of the most numerous denominations of the modern church had no thought of founding a new sect. The great religious revolutionist remained at heart conservative to the end of his life. No neglect nor persecution could dampen the intense affection which John Wesley felt for the Church of England. Between his conservatism and his loyalty to the Established Church on the one hand, and his practical sense of the exigencies of the great religious movement on the other hand, he fell into inconsistencies; but it is doubtful whether any great practical reform was ever carried to its completion on a plan logically consistent. As late as 1787 Wesley wrote: 'I still think, when the Methodists leave the Church of England, God will leave them.' Yet three years before Wesley had ordained Coke as superintendent of the work in the United States—an action which resulted in the organization of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and only two years after this utterance of deprecation of withdrawal of the Methodists from the Church of England, he took the still more revolutionary step of ordaining Alexander Mather as superintendent for England. It was in 1787 that he adopted the plan of protecting his chapels from liabilities under the law by having them all licensed under the provision of the statute 'for exempting Protestant subjects, dissenting from the Church of England, from the penalties of certain laws.' Before this date, he had allowed some chapels to be licensed in what seemed to be cases of necessity. But he had opposed the general adoption of the policy, on the ground that it savored of separation from the Established Church. The new policy was adopted in 1787, in accordance with the views of his legal adviser. The Reformation had indeed outgrown the designs of its leader."

The formation into an establishment apart from the Church of England became an easy thing for the American Methodists through the agency of the Atlantic Ocean and the Declaration of Independence. In England no definite or formal act separated the Methodists from the mother-church, but there came to them

a gradual recognition of the fact that a real separation had been imperceptibly accomplished. What the movement stood for and what the church has regarded throughout its history as its chief glory, says Professor Rice, is that it has emphasized, not dogma, nor polity, nor ritual, but Christian life. He continued:

"The Wesleyan movement was not the development of a new theology. Its inspiring principle was essentially the Pauline and Lutheran doctrine of justification by faith. John Wesley himself was certainly not a great theologian. His tendency was practical rather than theoretical. Apart from the fervor of his Christian life and the intensity of his evangelistic zeal, the qualities that contributed most to the success and permanence of the Wesleyan movement were the qualities of the man of affairs rather than those of the thinker. Macaulay ascribes to John Wesley a 'genius for government not inferior to that of Richelieu.' Buckle characterizes him as 'the first of theological statesmen.' Leslie Stephen says of him: 'No such leader of men appeared in the eighteenth century.' Coleridge characterizes Wesley as more logical than philosophical, and Isaac Taylor characterizes him as more intuitional than philosophical. Both these statements seem to be just. His opinions were formed, sometimes by a sort of intuitive common sense, sometimes under the influence of some particular line of argument which appeared to him conclusive. Opinions which he had adopted he could defend with incisive logic. But his was not the philosophical temper, which surveys the whole field of coordinated subjects, judicially weighs all kinds of evidence, and develops broad and consistent systems of thought. In these qualities and the limitations which they involve, Wesley reminds us of those two earlier reformers who constituted his spiritual ancestry, St. Paul and Luther. Wesley's exposition of the doctrine of sanctification, or Christian perfection, which may be considered, perhaps, his chief contribution to dogmatic theology, involves some pretty bad psychology and equally bad exegesis. If he had been a deeper thinker, he would have realized that the Arminian theology is not, any more than the Calvinistic, a complete solution of the problems and mysteries of the ages. But Wesley's theology, if not very profound nor very philosophical, had at least the merit of being practical. It was a theology that could be preached. It presented the great characteristic truths of Christianity in such shape as to make them intelligible to the common people, and serviceable as the inspiration of Christian life. 'Our main doctrines,' said Wesley, 'which include all the rest, are repentance, faith, and holiness. The first of these we account, as it were, as the porch of religion, the next the door, the third religion itself.'"

Some of the practical results of the movement are stated, such as the subordination of creed to life in all branches of the Christian church; the arousing of the religious activity of the laity, carried out in the formation of Sunday-schools and auxiliary religious societies; and especially the development of the spirit of philanthropy. This latter point is thus amplified by the writer:

"Nor was it alone in matters professedly religious that the effect of the Wesleyan movement was seen. Priestley declares: 'Methodism has not only Christianized but civilized that part of the nation which had been overlooked by a clergy too careful of its dignity.' The spirit of the Wesleyan movement may be characterized, as the brilliant author of 'Ecce Homo' has characterized the spirit of Jesus Christ, as 'the enthusiasm of humanity.' When the Methodist evangelists were excluded from the pulpits of the Established Church, they preached in jails, they ministered to the victims of a Draconian penal code on the way to the gallows, they carried the message of forgiveness and peace and hope where sin was vilest and where sorrow was most intense. In the progress of the revival the public mind was awakened to a profound sympathy with the oppressed and the degraded. This 'enthusiasm of humanity' soon worked a reformation in that murderous penal code which had served, not to curb, but to render more ferocious the evil passions of man. John Howard was the friend of John Wesley, and gratefully acknowledged the inspiration received from Wesley's words and life. His noble career of philanthropy was an expression of one phase of the spirit of the great revival. The legislative reforms by which the physical and moral welfare of the poor and the

helpless has been protected against the greed of capital and the temptations of vice, the regulation of hours and conditions of labor, the safeguarding of those engaged in perilous occupations, the restriction of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, are among the fruits of the philanthropic spirit which sprang to life in the great religious revival. The 'good men of Clapham' not only organized Bible and tract and missionary societies, but achieved the suppression of the African slave trade and the abolition of slavery in the English colonies. Their influence was felt in multitudinous minor reforms in industrial, social, and political life. The last letter written by the trembling hand of John Wesley, the aged, was a letter of encouragement to William Wilberforce in his struggle against slavery."

A SCOTCH DISPARAGEMENT OF EMERSON.

EMERSON'S mind had as its "master quality" an "arch-pedantry." His "whole career" amounted to "a glorified penny-reading." The "lack of fitness" displayed in his pages is "deplorable." In one sentence he alluded to "Pindar, Rafael, Angelo, Dryden, and De Staël," but "it is safe to conjecture that none of the names had any meaning for him." "He was of those who could speak of Zoroaster as tho the name meant something; and this coxcombry betokened the parvenu in literature." These are some of the estimates of Emerson placed in the introduction of an anonymous disparagement of him in *Blackwood's Magazine* (Edinburgh), from which it would appear that the American thinker who now forms the subject of studies from so many pens was "a fly assaulting a fortress." We quote further:

"His anarchy both in life and letters is plain for all to see, and it may best be qualified by Matthew Arnold's excellent epithet—provincial. Emerson, in truth, was apt to think that Concord was the universe, and that law and the past had no firmer grasp upon old cities than upon that youthful and respectable parish. Once upon a time he 'opened' to Carlyle 'the dogma of no government and non-resistance,' and we can not but wonder at his temerity. But it was a dogma very near to his heart, and not even the fear of the Sage availed to silence it. And as in politics, so in philosophy and literature he would have every man an anarchist—coming from nowhere and going nowhither. Thus easily he forgot his Pindar and his De Staël. 'Insist on yourself; never imitate,' says he, and he did not realize the absurdity of the maxim. Nothing has ever been created without imitation. As the elder Dumas said, 'When God made man, He made him in His own image.' Nine-tenths of every art are tradition; and even Emerson himself, despite his anarchical protests, was the child of the past. He wrote a prose which was not invented at Concord, but which had been fashioned through centuries of effort by the masters of English literature. He dealt in the common counters of philosophy, stamped by the impress of Plato and Bacon; and if he dealt in them unsuccessfully, his ill-success did not make them his own."

Our anonymous iconoclast quotes Emerson as saying that a man "is weaker by every recruit to his banner," and then asks: "Why . . . did Emerson deliver his lectures? Was he not betraying his own sacred cause by every word he uttered?" Emerson's "brightest hope," we are told next, "was to see the soil of this world 'clean from all vestige of tradition,' and he does not tell us how a world can be 'clean' from that whence it sprung, and which remains the best part of it." Again "like the true anarchist he was," he fails to see "the true grandeur of self-comprehension." "He champions the 'cleanliness' of his own soul with so fierce an egotism that he can not allow with patience that the ancient masters should keep their names." Having assured us that "it is characteristic of Emerson that he would impose his phantasy upon all the world as a solemn, irrefutable fact," this writer proceeds:

"Emerson could never look toward the past without one eye cast upon Concord, and he explains the universal interest which Greek history evokes by declaring that 'every man passes through a Grecian period,' that 'all history is to be explained

from individual experience.' This theory was doubtless comforting to the vanity of a philosopher who believed that to go to Europe was 'mendicancy,' who would defy his dearest friends, saying, 'Who are you? Unhand me: I will be dependent no more.' But, comforting as it was, it was none the less nonsense, especially since it was illustrated by 'facts' which have no link with truth. The Grecian period, for instance, in Emerson's eyes is single and uniform. The time of Homer is the same as the time of Xenophon, a period of plain and fierce manners, in which 'luxury and elegance are not known.' Thus does the philosopher of Concord stride across the centuries, accounting them as nothing, and deeming the golden civilization of Athens no different from that of Homer's heroic age. But the argument merely demonstrates the prophet's lack of the historic sense, and justifies his own boastful question, 'What have I to do with the sacredness of tradition, if I live wholly from within?'"

That Emerson has sunk to depths even lower than these in the estimation of the critic we are quoting appears from the statement that "he could not sustain an argument," that "he lived so narrowly from within that he understood the spectacle of life as little as he understood the march of history," that "the splendors of the past were a paltry experience" to him, and that "when he traveled, in defiance of his cherished principles, he saw nothing more than he might have seen at home." At the same time this critic frankly confesses that he can see one form of ability in Emerson, notwithstanding that "his 'superiority' is too often the superiority of the Mechanics' Institute." Emerson was, we are assured, "an excellent hand at a maxim":

"Indeed, he tumbled aphorisms out upon his pages with prodigal fertility. They are not all true, and they follow so closely one upon another that they make his works a trifle tiresome to read. But some of them have passed into our common speech. There are few which would not appear admirable in a birthday book. 'Hitch your wagon to a star.' Do not these words contain the whole gospel of progressive America? Here is another, which has already done excellent service in controversy: 'To be great is to be misunderstood.' 'He that writes to himself writes to an eternal public.' 'Every man alone is sincere. At the entrance of a second person hypocrisy begins.' 'Heroism feels, and never reasons, and therefore is always right.' Each of these aphorisms contains a well-stated truth, and they illustrate with perfect clarity Emerson's peculiar talent. He outraged on every page the consistency which he held in light esteem; he quoted with an easy freedom countless authors whom he imperfectly understood. With a light baggage of Platonism, he fancied himself a mystic; and, having scoffed for twenty years at human greatness, he is best known by a course of lectures upon great men."

STATUS OF THE MOSLEM WOMAN.

THE condition of women in Mohammedan lands has been regarded in Europe and America as most deplorable and in sad contrast to that of women in Christian lands. From time to time this view is called in question by Occidental scholars. The latest challenge of this kind comes from Baron von Fabrice, a traveler and a specialist in Oriental life, and from the *Daheim* (Leipsic, No. 30) we translate and condense his views as follows:

It must be acknowledged that, in comparison with the high ideal of womanhood that finds expression in the Christian Scriptures, the Koran stands on a low level. History, however, shows what remarkably excellent results have been achieved through the teachings of the Koran in this respect, even among the barbarian peoples of Asia and Africa, and to the present day the spread of Islam is an important factor of progress for the negro tribes in Central Africa, so that the Mohammedan propaganda there is by no means an unmixed evil. The Koran itself, properly interpreted, does not prevent the social and economic advancement of women. Charges made in this direction against the Arabian prophet and his book are largely based on ignorance. The deplorable condition in which women are found in many sections of the Moslem Orient, and which are often no worse than can be found in the Christian lands along the Mediterra-

nean Sea, is not the outcome of the teachings of the Koran, but rather the result of the traditions of half-civilized peoples going back to a period that antedates the introduction of the Moslem religion. It is a significant fact that the flourishing period of Mohammedan power, when the Arabs were masters of Spain, and when Islam culture and civilization flourished as never before or after, was marked by the beginning of chivalry—the special service and love of women that characterized the Middle Ages.

Throughout the Orient the Koran has not advanced but has curtailed polygamy. The book nowhere commends polygamy; the Prophet even declares it to be meritorious if a man have but one wife. He indeed permits a man to take more than one wife, but on conditions which, if strictly observed, make polygamy almost impossible. Mohammed orders that the husband must be equally gentle and just to each of his wives, must be entirely impartial and show no favoritism. It is noteworthy that the Prophet himself could not keep his own command in this respect. At the present time, the majority of the Moslems of higher rank practise monogamy. Polygamy is widely spread only among the wealthier middle classes, where the wife is at the same time the servant, doing the housework.

Again, the exclusion of women from the world outside of the house is not a command of the Koran, which directs only that she shall be veiled. Only recently a Turkish lady, Alihe Hanum, published a brochure in which she attempts to prove that the Prophet in giving his command intended that women should cover their hair only and not their faces with veils, as is still the custom among women of the nomad tribes. Legally, indeed, the Mohammedan girl can be compelled to enter upon a marriage; but orthodox commentators on the Koran are unanimous in condemning the father who compels his children to marry against their will, just as they condemn the careless and causeless divorcing of a wife, which, according to the "Hadets," or traditions of Moslem dogmatics, is an act most offensive in the eyes of Allah. The directions of the Koran in this line, separated from casuistic additions of later periods, would make such a divorce almost impossible.

There is, however, no denying that, notwithstanding the dark side to the status of women according to the Koran and the civilization of Mohammedanism, the Eastern woman has some advantages that must make her an object of envy to her Western sister, especially to the latter when left alone and without support. The orthodox Moslem regards the state of celibacy as sinful and a disgrace; and it is seldom that a Moslem girl is compelled to struggle for her own support. As a rule, such girls all marry and found families. The husband must make a settlement upon his wife, in order to furnish her support in case of his death. Then, too, all the possessions that a woman brings with her when she marries remain her own and are kept separate from the property of her husband. Many a rich heiress keeps after marriage the manager of her property which she had before marriage, and the independent control of a woman's possessions is as much a feature of Moslem law as it was of the Roman. Indeed, Moslem women are so independent in the management of their own property that they often become the victims of unscrupulous usurers.

The Koran further directs that the son shall show the greatest respect for his mother, and the husband is directed to treat her with kindness. The Koran, however, makes the husband the absolute master of the wife and gives him two means of enforcing his authority, namely, the law and the stick. According to the former, he can divorce her; and the Koran contains a long list of instances under which the husband is permitted to whip his wife, and these directions are given by the angel Gabriel. There is not the shadow of a doubt that great abuses in this direction occur constantly in Moslem lands; but we can not make Mohammed or the orthodox commentators responsible for these. The very inferiority of the women is made the basis of a large number of enactments for their benefit in the Koran, especially their support. While the father has absolute sway over his daughter, yet he is directed rather to starve himself than to permit her to suffer. The same command is laid on the husband in behalf of the wife and on the children in behalf of a widowed mother. The law of inheritance gives a daughter only one-half as much as a son, but even this is better than in many older legal codes of Christian nations.

No law forbids the Moslem woman to engage in literary or

scientific pursuits, and the rich harems of the Orient harbor many finely educated women, who are well acquainted with the social conditions of the West and do not envy their sisters in other lands. Fortunately that most disgusting feature of modern "culture," so characteristic of the West, namely, feminism, has no advocates in the Orient, not even among the "Young Turk" party. It is really a blessing that the women in the Orient are not educated as are the women in the West. What would become of them in the fixed and traditional type of life and thought in the East? Lady Dufferin tried to introduce such education in East India, and after her example French ladies attempted the experiment in Tunis. All these attempts have failed and their leaders were glad to abandon them, except in so far as they make the Eastern woman a better housekeeper.—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

OUTLINES OF A PREACHABLE THEOLOGY.

THE Holy Spirit, the Scriptures, the person of Christ, the kingdom of God, the Christian church, and the Christian doctrine of God comprise the outlines of a preachable theology, the points which the Christian preacher and teacher must make clear. Such is the conclusion, after "a wide and exceedingly varied Christian experience," arrived at by Dr. A. A. Berle,



DR. A. A. BERLE,

Who is deemed an authoritative exponent of contemporary Congregational thought.

recently installed as pastor of the Union Park Congregational Church in Chicago. A "profound spiritual impression," says the *Bibliotheca Sacra* (Oberlin, O.), has been made by Dr. Berle's statement, which can be accepted "as indicating in a fairly representative way the trend of thought in the Congregational churches." We are indebted to the same religious quarterly for the statement itself, which is in part as follows:

"The doctrine of the Holy Spirit, I hold to be the first and most fundamental of doctrines for the Christian preacher to know and teach. . . . I believe in the Holy Spirit

of God as the immanent God who is in all things, over all things, through all things; and that the supreme quest of the spirit of man is to find and commune with the Holy Spirit; and that such communion is the first and the last requisite of peace with God and power in life. I believe that this Holy Spirit is a Person, not merely a power not ourselves that makes for righteousness."

The next great doctrine in the outline of a preachable theology is that of the Scriptures, of which Dr. Berle says:

"The human spirit liberated from the law of sin and bondage, instructed by the Spirit of God, immediately begins its divine career of growth in grace and knowledge of the kingdom of God. The records of such growth constitute the Holy Scriptures. . . . Scripture . . . does not become the word of God till it is illuminated by the Holy Spirit, and by him interpreted to the spirit of him who seeks its guidance and direction."

This brings us to the person of Christ. "Christ," says Dr. Berle, "is the Door":

"This is his own figure, and it accurately represents his mission. He is the last and completest provision of God by which men may come into fellowship and communion with Him, and see, in terms of their common and untechnical life, what the life of obedience and service to God is like. Thus the person of

Christ becomes a matter of supreme interest in the task of the Christian preacher and teacher."

So much stress is laid upon the kingdom of God by Christ himself that "its nature and its methods must necessarily constitute a most important part of the ministry of the Christian preacher":

"It is a kingdom where law is dominant, but the law is the law of love. It is to exercise brotherhood and practise charity. It is to seek first life in Christ, and then grow under the tutelage of the Spirit of God. It is to be a prophetic rather than a priestly kingdom, and its sacrifices are to be the sacrifices of service rather than those of ritual and offering. Its great desire is righteousness and its unfailing yearning is love. . . . Only the social teaching of Jesus can rescue us here from spiritual tyranny on the one hand, or material tyranny on the other. The one emerges in spiritual principledoms, culminating in a papacy; while the other arrogantly tells the world it has 'nothing to arbitrate,' when thousands are freezing to death."

Dr. Berle further announces his belief in "the Holy Catholic Church" thus:

"I hold this church to be a democracy in form and in government; that its authority lies solely in its collective voice, and that its collective voice, when that can be ascertained, is likely to be the path of wisdom and of power; that it can not delegate its authority to any individual or individuals, but that the preservation of the truth of God and the glory of Christ alike require that we should constantly do our utmost to discover what the Spirit saith to the churches."

Finally, "when the communion with God has reached the stage of stability and unfluctuating serenity, the knowledge of God is characterized by the filial relation":

"It is standing on this summit of spiritual life and power that Jesus is enabled to say, 'I and my Father are one.' In a less powerful sense, but in a not less real sense, the Christian, liberated, trained, and chastened into harmony with God's law, and lifted into God's life, may also say with Christ, 'I and my Father are one.'"

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

"THE Westminster Confession is to stand unaltered," says *The Public Ledger*, referring to the labors of the Presbyterian General Assembly, "but a new working manual of doctrine is to be supplied in a declaration which interprets the old formulas in terms of modern thought."

"In addition to the bust of Charles V.," wrote Emperor William, in sarcastic comment upon a recent rumor regarding the new Berlin cathedral, "there will be erected statues of Diocletian, Nero, Torquemada, and Alva. It has been proposed to add Lucifer, but it has not been decided yet whether it would be better to place him in the pulpit or in the imperial pew."

THE King of Italy has decorated a Methodist Episcopal missionary in Rome, Rev. Dr. William Burt, with the badge of the order of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus. *Leslie's Weekly* speaks of this occurrence as "almost unique." According to the same journal, the King, at a recent audience given Mr. Burt, "expressed cordial sympathy with the endeavors of the missionary and his associates." One form of his work is the organization of a Boys' Brigade, of which Marconi is honorary president.

"It is the instinct of 'escape' which we find in Jean Jacques Rousseau, in Louis Stevenson, in vagabonds and runaways and eccentrics of every shade of respectability and disrespectability," says the *London Spectator*,—"the determination to save one's own soul at the cost of losing the whole of what the world calls 'the world.' Natures of this complexion do not renounce joy for pain, riches for poverty, or largeness for narrowness. But the reverse. They rush to exhilarating joy by the way of pain; they free their hands of the burdens of a little more or less of material wealth in order to embrace the unlimited wealth of their ideals; by renouncing all claims upon society, they emancipate themselves from all society's claims upon them. Saint or sinner, Christian or infidel, a man with the temperament and the virility of Francis was bound to be some sort of impassioned Bohemian."

"It appears to me that only those who take names for things can believe that Europe is Christian," E. R. Bevan writes in *The Monthly Review* (London). "Certainly the main principles of our public life and our public virtues are less Christian than Hellenic. Christianity forbids a man to live unchastely as much as it forbids him to give a corrupt judgment. But are there not thousands of Europeans whose private life is irregular, whilst they would laugh at a bribe and abide at their post in the face of death? It was the motive of commercial advantage which took us in the first instance to the East, and our empire has extended from the necessity to safeguard what we had won. Those Europeans who pass east of Suez are especially apt to drop even the externals of Christianity, and the frequent opposition to missionary propaganda evinced in official circles no doubt often uses the plea of 'native sensibilities to cover a heartfelt shrinking from the religion itself.'"

FOREIGN TOPICS.

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN'S LATEST IDEA.

ON a memorable day last month Mr. Joseph Chamberlain was the center of a political demonstration in Birmingham. It happened to be the first visit paid by this interesting man to his constituents since he returned from South Africa. The whole city turned out, Mr. Chamberlain made a speech, and, in the course of it, precipitated a sensation throughout the world. The Colonial Secretary began by saying that his trip to South Africa had greatly enlarged the range of his ideas. The British empire must be one. It must never be "dissolved into its component atoms." The British colonies are doing their best to promote this desirable unity. England must work with them. What means must England adopt? Mr. Chamberlain answered his own question by pronouncing the words "preferential tariffs." Canada, according to Mr. Chamberlain, originated the preferential tariff as an instrument of imperial unity because she gave to England, some years ago, a preference of twenty-five per cent. on all dutiable goods. "In 1900 she increased that preference, also freely of her own accord." But at this point Germany stepped in, threatening retaliation if Canada persisted in this policy of preference. Mr. Chamberlain laid great stress upon this action of Germany's. It is the clew to the situation. We quote on this point his exact words:

"You and I are agreed that we absolutely refuse to look upon any of the states that form the British empire as in any way excluded from any advantage or privilege to which the British empire is entitled. We may well, therefore, have supposed an agreement of this kind by which Canada does a kindness to us a matter of family agreement concerning nobody else; but unfortunately Germany thinks otherwise. There is a German empire. The German empire is divided into states—Bavaria and, let us say, Hanover, Saxony, and Wurtemberg. They may deal between themselves in any way they please. As a matter of fact, they have entire free trade among themselves. We do not consider them separate entities; we treat the German empire as a whole. We do not complain because one state gives an advantage to another state in that empire and does not give it to all the rest of the world. But in this case of Canada Germany insists upon treating Canada as tho it were a separate country, refuses to recognize it as a part of one empire, entitled to claim, as I have said, the privileges of that empire, regards this agreement as being something more than a domestic agreement; and it has penalized Canada by placing upon Canadian goods an additional duty. Well now the reason for that is clear. The German newspapers very frankly explain that this is a policy of reprisal, and that it is intended to deter other colonies from giving to us the same advantage. Therefore it is not merely punishment inflicted by Germany upon Canada, but it is a threat to South Africa, to Australia, and to New Zealand; and this policy, as a policy of dictation and interference, is justified by the belief that we are so wedded to our fiscal system that we can not interfere, that we can not defend our colonies, and that in fact any one of them which attempts to establish any kind of special relations with us does so at her own risk and must be left to bear the brunt of foreign hostility. In my mind that is putting us in a rather humiliating position."

The only escape from this humiliating position, according to Mr. Chamberlain, "is that we should insist that we will not be bound by any purely technical definition of free trade," and while the teachings of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright regarding free trade must never be forgotten, nevertheless England can not be hoodwinked by "an entirely artificial and wrong interpretation which has been placed upon the doctrines of free trade by a small remnant of Little Englanders of the Manchester school who now profess to be the sole repositories of the doctrines of Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright." "I leave the matter in your hands," concluded Mr. Chamberlain. "I desire that a discussion on this subject should be opened."

Now on the very day that Mr. Chamberlain said all this at

Birmingham, his official chief, Prime Minister Balfour, made a speech in London, during which Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright were mentioned in a way to suggest a conception of their teachings totally different from that tentatively advanced by the Colonial Secretary. A great deputation of members of Parliament and agricultural magnates had waited upon Mr. Balfour and begged him to retain the duty on corn. This duty had been imposed in the financial stress of the Boer war. It had helped the farming interests in England, and the news of its coming repeal had brought a protest to the Ministry. Mr. Balfour listened to the deputation and told them the corn tax must go because it was protective. "You can not introduce protection silently, as it were by accident, without a deliberate indorsement on the part of the people at large in favor of so great a change," he said. Further:

"If it is ever done it must be done, not at the initiation of the particular class benefited by protection, but from the impulse of the whole people of this country, rural and urban alike. I am not one of those who can flatter themselves that our existing fiscal system is necessarily permanent. New conditions of things have arisen since the old free-trade policy was fought out; and I can imagine contingencies under which, not so much by way of protection as by way of retaliation, it might conceivably be necessary for this country to say that it will no longer remain a passive target for the assaults of other countries living under very different fiscal systems. The old idea used to be—and it is perfectly sound—that the world would be wealthier, that capital and labor would be more productive, if a universal system of free trade existed in all countries. That, I think, is not only true, but obvious—axiomatic; but that is not the world we live in. The world we live in is one in which every civilized country is highly protective except one—our own."

So the deputation went away disappointed, but the sensation created by Mr. Chamberlain's speech was heightened by the contradiction which the opposition press claimed to discover in it to all that Mr. Balfour had said. *The Spectator* (London) explained the contradiction by saying:

"He [Mr. Chamberlain] clearly thought, and with his matchless powers of persuasion induced his chief for the moment to think so too, that there was nothing incompatible or inconsistent in the Prime Minister and the Chancellor of the Exchequer facing an angry mob of protectionists in London and declaring that the corn tax should not be reimposed, while he was preaching protectionist imperialism in Birmingham—a system the first step in which must be a corn duty with a protectionist bias for the empire."

Such was the state of affairs which led up to the great scene in the House of Commons two weeks later, when Mr. Chamberlain said he would make reciprocal trade between the mother-country and the colonies the question of the hour, and when Mr. Balfour made remarks interpreted in many quarters as a surrender of the free-trade principle. On the Chamberlain idea in general, *The Spectator*, which warmly opposes it, says:

"We are imperialists first and free-traders afterward, for free trade is but a counsel of economic perfection, while the imperial union is, in our view, vital to the race. If, then, we thought that by abandoning the policy of the free and open market, under which we have grown so great, we could prevent the decay of the empire, or could maintain it in increased 'health and wealth long to live,' we should not hesitate to sacrifice the principle of free trade. But would Mr. Chamberlain's proposals do this? Would they found the empire on the rock? Would they pronounce the fateful words *esto perpetua*? Would they bind the empire together and secure its future? We believe, nay, we are sure, that they would, if carried, do none of these things. Instead, they would bring with them the seeds of ruin and of political decay, of strife rather than of brotherhood, of political trouble, and of material injury and waste. For a moment it is possible, tho even this is by no means certain, that the patent medicine we are urged so persuasively to take might bring an apparent prosperity and strength to the empire. But the bright color would be a hectic flush, not the glow of health, and we

should find all too soon that the national and imperial constitution had been shattered, that our vitality had received a deadly blow, and that the empire had begun to die at the heart."

The free-trade argument is not the only one that can be urged against Mr. Chamberlain, thinks our authority. It says the preferential tariff will produce disunion and thus break up the British empire by creating sectional jealousies. The London *Times*, which has hailed Mr. Chamberlain's great idea from the very first, says:

"It is a pity that more of our rulers can not be sent abroad to learn something of the empire which parochial accidents set them to govern, tho we could hardly, even then, expect all their minds to admit of similar expansion. Mr. Chamberlain's ideas were imperial before he started, and what travel has done for him is to impress their importance upon him more strongly than ever, as well as to give him a keener appreciation than before of the obstacles that stand in the way of their realization. He sees an empire whose consolidation is the paramount condition of this nation's prosperity, in presence of other consolidations and combinations now being effected before our eyes. He sees that in fact it is bound together at present only by a sentiment fortunately as strong as it is beautiful, and by hope that the future has better things in store. That is a good beginning, an indispensable beginning; but he knows very well that other bonds must be devised if the work of consolidation is to go on, or if the sentiment itself is to escape disastrous enfeeblement. How to accomplish this consolidation is the problem that occupies his mind, a problem so vitally affecting the dearest interests of the people of this country that, in comparison, the paltry squabbles of party sink into insignificance."

The example of Bismarck occurs to the same London daily:

"He [Mr. Chamberlain] asks himself where the bond [of imperial union] is to be sought, and his answer is the same that the creators of modern Germany made to themselves when they conceived the great idea of national consolidation which Bismarck carried into execution. Prussia laid the foundation of the German empire in establishing a fiscal alliance which grew into fiscal unity, in giving all the German states common commercial interests, in breaking down all the barriers of divergent commercial policy, and in presenting a solid fiscal front to the outside world. That is what Mr. Chamberlain wants to do for the British empire, and he starts with the enormous advantage of knowing that no blood-and-iron policy will be needed to complete the work."

At the opposite pole of thought on this subject we find the London *Daily News*, which alludes to Mr. Chamberlain's idea as "the great Birmingham imposture." We quote:

"If Great Britain was living at the present moment under a protective tariff, we could give preference in the same way as Canada. But how any man with a reasonable modicum of common sense can call it reciprocity to put taxes on foreign produce in order to take them off again in the case of the colonies is beyond our comprehension. Yet this is the scheme which Mr. Chamberlain expounds in the face of his defeat on the corn tax, and which appeals to Lord Rosebery as something august and majestic. A more claptrap idea never entered the mind of the Shallows of English statesmen."

Opinion in the English press divides itself along these two lines, a noteworthy fact being the opposition of many Conservative papers, including *The Standard* (London), which last-named sheet can not see what Great Britain is to gain from a loss of her world market even if she gains the colonial markets. As regards the colonial press we must first of all express our indebtedness to the London *Times* and the London *Standard*, from whose columns we have extracted the Australian press opinion which follows. Australian papers generally seem to dislike the Chamberlain idea. It means, to them, a surrender of that policy of protection to which the great commonwealth is attached. The *Daily Telegraph* (Sydney) says: "Mr. Chamberlain has been significantly careful to abstain from a direct suggestion as to what changes in the tariff should be sanctioned."

It adds: "The conception of Mr. Cobden proposing a protectionist tariff for the empire requires either a heroic imagination or a fine contempt for facts." The *Morning Herald* (Sydney) thinks Mr. Chamberlain's imperialism "transcends local considerations," and it looks for some success for his idea. The *South Australian Register* (Adelaide) comments: "Mr. Chamberlain is apparently dealing in chimeras"; his plan would "work out badly." The *Courier* (Brisbane) says: "The present unity and affection between the motherland and the colonies and the promise of the future will be lessened if an attempt is made to forge iron chains of commercial and political restrictions." The *West Australian* (Perth) remarks: "The cable leads one to believe that Mr. Chamberlain misunderstands the situation and the policy of Australia, which, for the development of the people, goes even so far as to place restrictions on imports from the mother country. Why exclude America and Germany if England is to swamp our markets and destroy our nascent manufactures?" The Melbourne *Argus*, the most important newspaper in Australia, says:

"We can only conclude that exigencies of British rather than of imperial politics have raised the question of imperial trade relations to such prominence. We think Mr. Chamberlain wishes to divert attention from domestic matters, which are unsatisfactory, and disperse it over the empire, where the Government has done well. That astute statesman virtually admits this. . . . Imperial trade is only a small portion of the whole trade, and it is unlikely that Great Britain is prepared to penalize the major portion for the sake of the lesser. Mr. Chamberlain knows that the empire is not ripe for the reception of his imperial views, which he is evidently using in the humble function of a red herring across the trail of the domestic hunt."

But if disparagement is the feature of Australian comment, whole-souled enthusiasm is the characteristic of most press opinion in Canada. Such absorption in a topic has not distinguished the Dominion newspapers for years. The *Mail and Empire* (Toronto) thinks Canadians who have worked for imperial preferential trade will now "work for it with renewed vigor," and the *Montreal Gazette* says "the discussion of imperial preferential trade" is "nearer the realm of practical statesmanship." The *Toronto World* says: "It is to be hoped that the Laurier Government will seize the moment and commit the Dominion Parliament to a strong expression of approval of the action of the Colonial Secretary." And the *News* (Toronto) observes:

"Mr. Chamberlain has plainly intimated that if he carries his point he will expect further tariff concessions from the colonies, and more especially from Canada. Are we prepared to give them? The question may soon have to be faced by both of the Canadian parties. The situation will be extremely difficult, and Canada may yet see advantages in a concession to the British point of view, in a defense contribution of some sort or other. Absolute free trade with Great Britain is out of the question. We have committed ourselves too deeply to certain enterprises to permit us to expose them to ruin."

A Peace Outlook for Macedonia.—Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has a new Prime Minister, arrangements have been made to get on a friendlier footing with Turkey, and in European newspapers the prediction is made that the Macedonian question will grow steadily less acute. The Prince dismissed his former cabinet nominally because one of its members had left his presence "disrespectfully"; but there is much unwillingness to accept this version of the affair. What the Prince really wanted, according to the French papers, was a peace policy. The *Nov Vek* (Sofia), organ of a member of the new cabinet, denounces the Macedonian revolutionaries who have been guilty of dynamiting and lawlessness. The attitude of this paper is deemed significant as foreshadowing some arrangement with Turkey to mitigate the severities of the existing situation.

uation. The *Mir* (Sofia), organ of the aggressive Bulgarians who have clamored for war from the first, is now likewise denouncing the dynamite patriots. General Petroff, the new Premier, held the same office some two years ago, and should not be confused with M. Petkoff who is his Minister of the Interior. The *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) notes that both M. Petroff and M. Petkoff have brought about some slight improvement in the situation, so far as Macedonia is concerned. In the same paper is published an interview with an unnamed Bulgarian statesman who says:

"The Petroff Ministry will bring about improved relations with the Government of Turkey. . . . Petkoff, the associate of Petroff, has, however, but a small following in the legislative branch of the Bulgarian Government, and for this reason, among others, it is doubtful if the present cabinet will last very long. It must be confessed, nevertheless, that the cooperation of General Petroff with M. Petkoff is conducive of harmony throughout Bulgaria and must promote peace and a harmonious settlement of the Macedonian question."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

EVE OF THE GERMAN ELECTION.

BEFORE many days the general election will have taken place in Germany, bringing to an end, unless the reballots prove unexpectedly numerous, one of the hottest contests of the kind the empire has yet known. In France and England it is predicted that the Social-Democratic party will make large gains, increasing its votes in the Reichstag considerably. In Germany a different view prevails, altho the Socialist organs, especially *Vorwärts* (Berlin), predict great accessions of strength. The *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the Conservative and agrarian element, anticipates disappointment for the Socialists, basing its opinion upon the effect of the secret ballot law, which will bring the huge stay-at-home vote to the polls. It points out that in the last general election, that of 1898, the total number of those entitled to vote was 11,441,094, of which number only 7,752,693 went to the polls. The stay-at-home vote, it declares, reached the large total of 3,654,380, of which but an insignificant proportion was Social-Democratic, for the reason that "the party of overthrow" brought every one of its

adherents to the polls. It infers that the secret-ballot law, by bringing out the stay-at-homes, will benefit every anti-Socialist organization. The *Königsberger Hartung'sche Zeitung* says the key to the coming struggle is the stay-at-home vote, which it terms "the party of the partyless," with more adherents than any other.

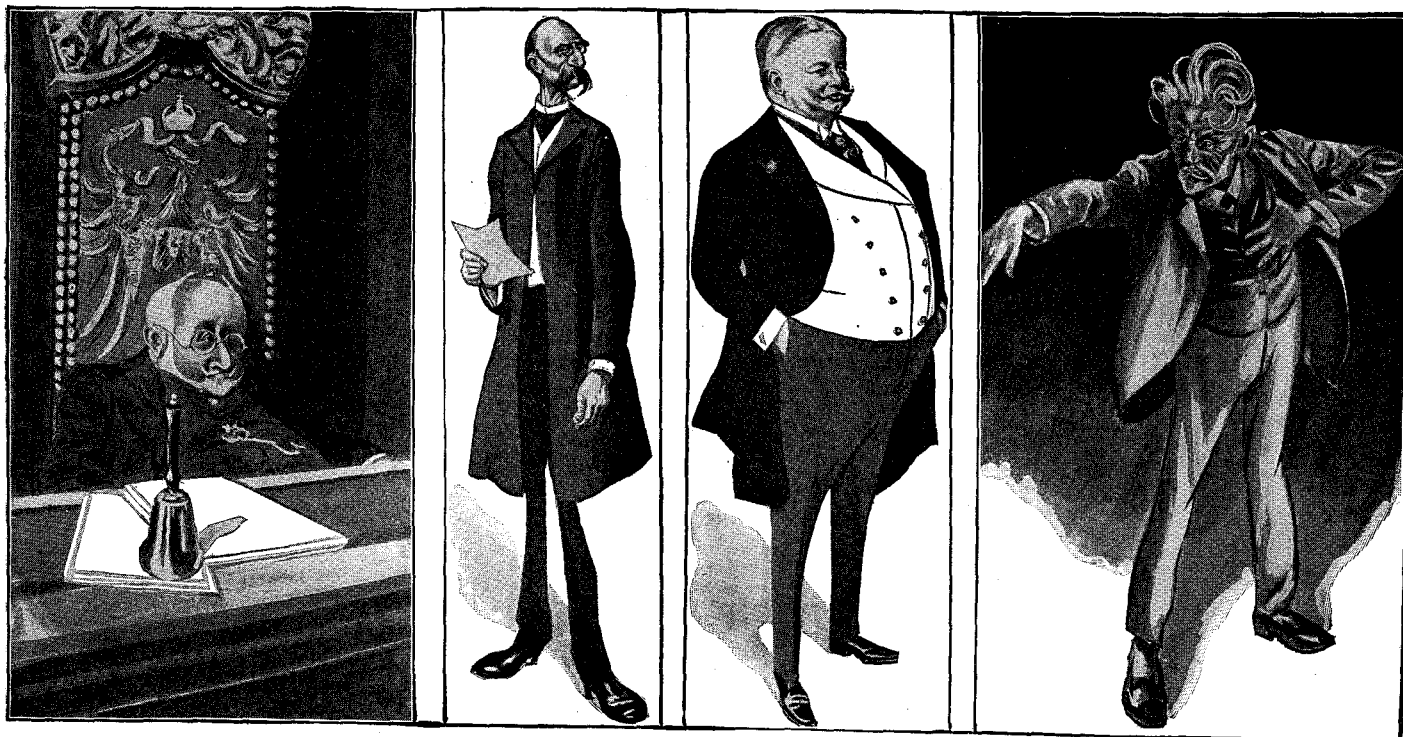
Before quoting any further German opinion it may be well to append the following analysis of German parties from *The Nineteenth Century and After* (London), but it should be noted that there is a slight error in addition in the first column total of votes cast, which differs by a few hundreds from the total named in the *Kreuz Zeitung*:

RESULT OF THE GENERAL ELECTION OF 1898.

	Votes	Members in Imperial Diet	Average Number of Votes per Member
Social-Democrats.....	2,107,100	57	36,966
Center (Roman Catholic Party).....	1,455,100	102	14,266
National Liberals.....	971,300	47	20,666
Conservatives.....	859,200	52	16,523
Freisinnige (People's Party).....	558,300	27	20,677
Free Conservatives.....	343,600	22	15,618
Antisemites.....	284,000	10	28,400
Nine parties and factions.....	1,173,800	76	14,129
Total.....	7,752,900	393	19,727

"The consequence of this disproportion of votes to members in the different parties is that the Social-Democrats, who command 27.18 of the votes, have only 14.11 of the seats in the Reichstag, while the Conservative party, with only 11.08 of the votes, has 13.23 of the seats, and the conservatively inclined Center party, with 18.77 of the votes, has no less than 25.6 of the seats. Based upon the same proportion of votes to members which obtains with the Center party, the representatives of the Social-Democratic party in the imperial Diet should have numbered 148 and not 57."

The issue of the election, declares the militarist and Bis-



COUNT BALLESTREM,
President of the Reichstag.

THEODORE MÖLLER,
Prussian Minister of Commerce.

COUNT VON BÜLOW,
Imperial Chancellor.

AUGUST BEBEL,
Socialist Leader.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

CARTOON PORTRAITS OF GERMAN POLITICAL LEADERS.

marckian *Hamburger Nachrichten*, is "the Social-Democratic peril." All other considerations must be held in abeyance in order that the Socialists may not "overwhelm the Fatherland." It severely condemns the National Liberal party for not perceiving this. The last-named party, it thinks, should "urge upon the Government to undertake the energetic repulse of the Social-Democracy upon Bismarckian principles." It says further that the Clerical Center party must be energetically fought, for it is "the foe of the German empire," and it derives some consolation from the unwillingness of the agricultural laborers in certain parts of South Germany to vote with the Center any longer. The Center organ, *Germania* (Berlin), is quite confident that the Clerical party will make material gains, and it insists that every voter should "above all things else protest with his ballot against the unrighteous Jesuit law," which places the members of the great religious order under special disabilities in the matters of residence and teaching. This, it thinks, is one of the great issues of the campaign. Another issue it describes as "the Social-Democratic peril," but it predicts confusion to that party as a result of its efforts to wean away the clerical voters in the southern portion of Germany. Like all other party papers, this organ expects much from the stay-at-home vote, which, it declares, will be brought out by the new secret-ballot law. It agrees with the *Kreuz Zeitung* that the Social-Democrats have little to expect from this vote, which it describes as an unknown quantity to a great extent, but which the Center is hopeful of influencing. It notes the reserve of the Government in the elections and argues that in imperial quarters the Social Democrats are expected to lose.

In reply to this, *Vorwärts* says that the Social-Democratic party polled over twenty-seven per cent. of the votes at the last election. It will poll an even larger percentage this month, because of the general dissatisfaction with the tariff situation and the growing burdens of militarism and the naval expenditures. It claims that there is a split in the Roman Catholic Center, caused by the discontent of the South German peasantry, which means Socialist gains. It claims that the secret-ballot law will make it impossible for the Prussian rural aristocracy to terrorize their tenants, while the liberal parties will not gain because their Liberalism is only of the sort that finds favor with the Government. It claims further that the attacks of the imperial Government upon the Socialists have disgusted many liberal-minded clerks, tradesmen, and corporation employees. The National Liberal *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), which might with more correctness be described as the organ of the middle classes in the empire, remarks:

"There is an impulse of energy in the ranks of Liberal citizenship. The reports from the various election districts justify hope. The radical party groups may safely count upon repelling the onslaught of the Social-Democrats and even upon winning some of their seats. The movement against the Clerical Center and that against the Agrarians is progressing favorably. A decisive defeat for the reactionary element seems assured if every one does his duty."

It is only when the foreign press is consulted that anything like a clear notion of the situation is presented, altho, of course, that notion is non-German and its accuracy can be gaged only when the result of the struggle is known. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels), a Liberal organ, noted for its hostility to Emperor William, thinks that there can be no doubt of Socialist victory. "It is evident," says the Belgian paper, "that public opinion was mostly favorable to the political groups which fought the new tariff. It is feared, consequently, that the Socialists will gain enormously":

"It is even feared that the Socialists will win over certain radical elements that were disagreeably impressed when the Liberal factions did not warmly oppose the protectionist tendencies of Count von Bülow. It must also be acknowledged that the

unfortunate words spoken by the Emperor regarding the incidents that led to the death of Herr Krupp offended those democratic elements which, while not supporters of the Socialist program, nevertheless think that the working classes have just grievances, and that it is a serious mistake on the part of the Government to show a systematic hostility to them and to drive them into violent opposition. It is thus foreseen that the result of the election will prove a success for the radical elements, and the Socialist group will return in greater strength than ever to the Reichstag."

In order to prevent this consummation, proceeds the paper just quoted, there was formed a plan for "a combination of all moderate parties, but this move, from the nature of the case, failed to have appreciable results, for it is certain that the great mass of moderate Liberals have not followed their leaders and have drawn perceptibly nearer to the progressives." The alarm felt by the well-to-do regarding the Government's policy in the matter of commercial treaties, soon to be negotiated with various governments, has added to the difficulty of the Liberals. "It is also said that the Government intends to free itself for good from the tyranny of the Agrarians, but the Government must reckon with the Emperor here, and he means to rest his personal power upon the Prussian aristocracy." Our authority concludes:

"In short, the situation is very obscure, and the fierceness of the contest makes it impossible to foresee the general result of the coming elections. What may be regarded as probable is that the more radical groups will not lose strength, in spite of every effort in official circles."

The political situation in Germany is involved in such confusion that the outcome of the election defies prediction, thinks the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). "To sum the situation up in a few words," it says, "parties which until now have been deemed antagonistic are trying to form a combination, but each one is eager to prevent its own absorption by its neighbor and to retain the dominant part in the coalition. This double tendency to effect a union of party with party, and to be suspicious one of the other, is the leading feature of all the political groups. It says further that there is "a fairly close union of Protestant Conservatives and Center Catholics."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

POINTS OF VIEW.

INCONSISTENCY.—A prominent Chinaman, conversing with a correspondent of the *London Times* in Port Arthur, thus summed up the inconsistency of the European concert in China: "One day talkee flee port, next day wantchee custom-house."

AN ANGLO-AMERICAN WAR CONTINGENCY.—"If Britannia is to continue to rule the waves she will have to keep a sharp lookout in the Pacific as a probable scene of any future naval warfare," says *The Quarterly Review* (London). "Further, in the event of our being at war with the United States, the Canadian-Pacific telegraph, passing, as it does, close to the American frontier, could be interrupted at many points with comparative ease; and Mr. McGrath has shown that the cutting of its wires would leave Canada at the mercy of her powerful southern neighbor."

ENGLAND'S MONROE DOCTRINE.—The announcement of the British Government that it would resist the establishment of a naval base or a fortified harbor on the Persian Gulf by any Power of continental Europe is hailed in the London press as "England's Monroe Doctrine." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) sees in the announcement a warning to Russia. This whole subject was exhaustively considered in these columns in our issue of April 11 last, British comment on the topic being, in the main, a repetition of what we have already quoted. In Germany the feeling is that, as the *National Zeitung* (Berlin) puts it, "England seems resolved to proceed to extremes if necessary."

A LIBERAL VIEW OF BALFOUR.—"The truth is, there is no room for whiffing people like Balfour in the stern business of politics," says an anonymous writer in *The New Liberal Review* (London). "His arts and graces and elegancies amused at first. At present they excite other emotions. In vain his friends claim that he is the most lovable of men. Popularity among politicians is an evanescent quality, and Mr. Balfour has drawn very heavily on his store during the last year or two. A reputation for urbanity can not be allowed to cloak ignorance of detail, reckless inaccuracy of statement, and slothfulness in the discharge of the nation's business. His posturings are beginning to disgust, and it is now discovered that his lounging mental attitude is the only part of his nature, as it is publicly revealed, that is not an elaborate affectation. He is a spendthrift heir living on Mr. Chamberlain's savings."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Captain's Toll-Gate."—Frank R. Stockton. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.50.)

"The Autobiography of Joseph Le Conte."—Edited by William D. Armes. (D. Appleton & Co., \$1.25 net.)

"Despotism and Democracy." (McClure, Phillips & Co., \$1.50.)

"The Song of the Cardinal."—Gene Stratton-Porter. (The Bobbs-Merrill Company.)

"The Under Dog."—F. Hopkinson Smith. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)

"Gordon Keith."—Thomas Nelson Page. (Charles Scribner's Sons, \$1.50.)

"Pigs in Clover."—Frank Danby. (J. B. Lippincott Company, \$1.50.)

"The International Year Book, 1902."—Edited by Frank Moore Colby. (Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Big Game Fishes of the United States."—Charles F. Holder. (The Macmillan Company, \$2 net.)

"The Log of a Cowboy."—Andy Adams. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.50.)

"Texas."—George P. Garrison. American Commonwealths Series. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.10 net.)

"Babel and Bible."—Friedrich Delitzsch. (G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

"Love Thrives in War."—Mary C. Crowley. (Little, Brown & Co., \$1.50.)

"The Coast of Freedom."—Adèle M. Shaw. (Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"A Spectre of Power."—Charles E. Craddock. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., \$1.50.)

"Perpetual Health."—P. M. Heubner. (Modern Medical Publishing Company, London.)

"How to Acquire and Strengthen Will-Power."—Richard J. Ebbard. (Modern Medical Publishing Company, London.)

"How to Restore Life-Giving Energy."—Richard J. Ebbard. (Modern Medical Publishing Company, London.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Poems by Richard Henry Stoddard.

Born July 2, 1825—Died May 12, 1903.

BIRDS.

Birds are singing round my window,
Tunes the sweetest ever heard,
And I hang my cage there daily,
But I never catch a bird.

So with thoughts my brain is peopled,
And they sing there all day long:
But they will not fold their pinions
In the little cage of Song!

THE FLIGHT OF THE ARROW.

The life of man
Is an arrow's flight,
Out of darkness
Into light,
And out of light
Into darkness again;
Perhaps to pleasure,
Perhaps to pain!

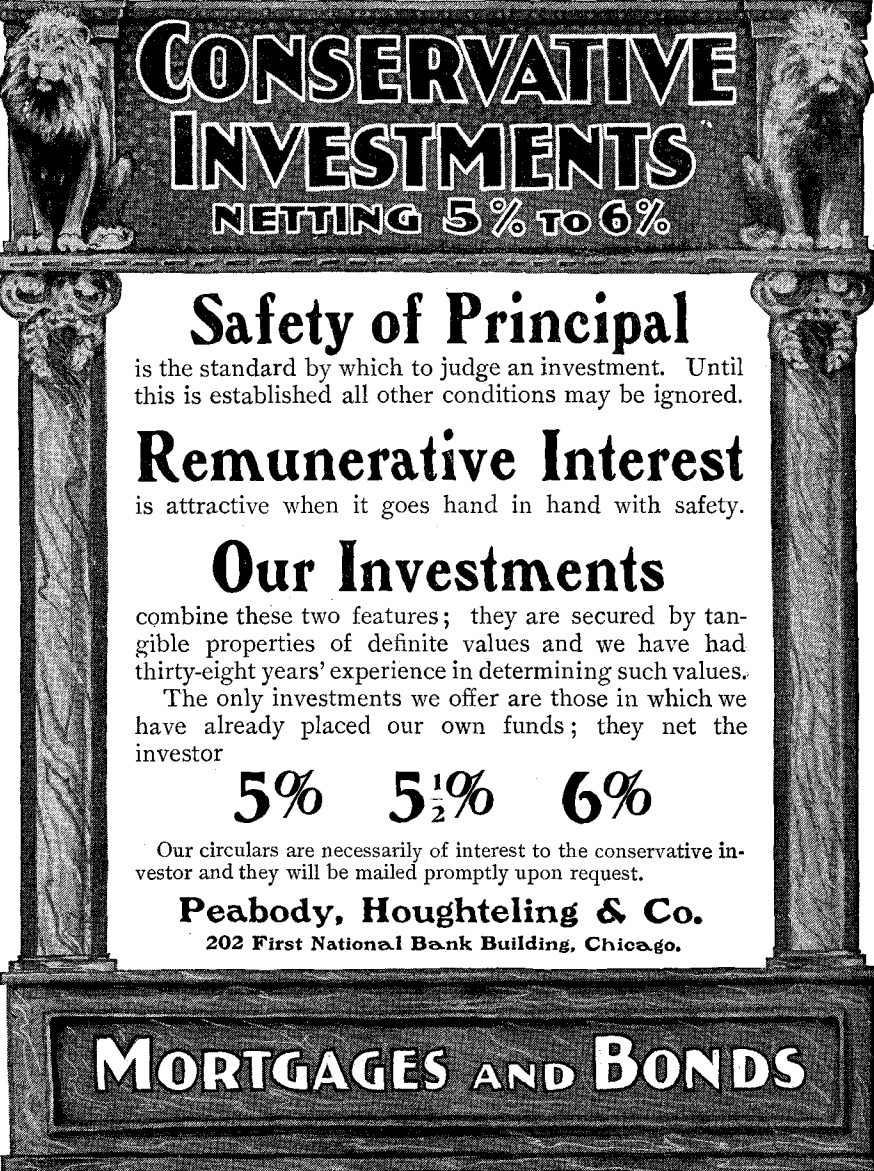
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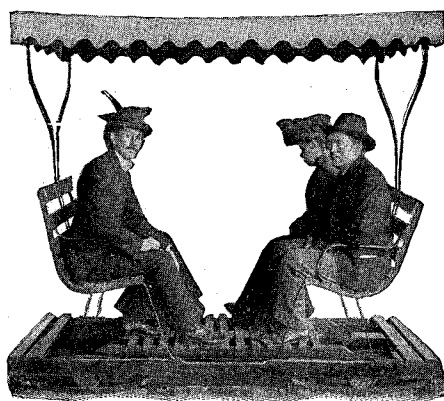
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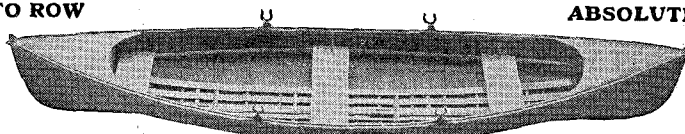
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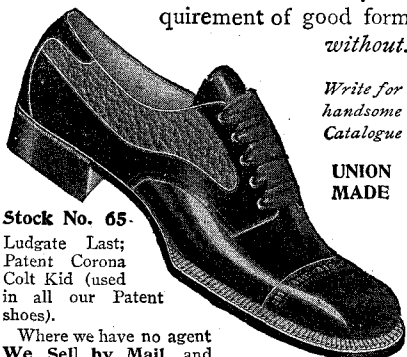
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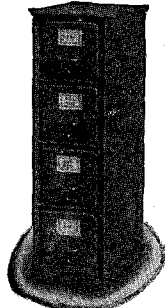
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A sleepless Eye
That sees the arrows
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One who knows
Why we live—and die.

ARAB SONG.

Break thou my heart, ah, break it,
If such thy pleasure be;
Thy will is mine, what say I?
'Tis more than mine to me.

And if my life offend thee,
My passion and my pain,
Take thou my life, ah, take it,
But spare me thy disdain!

THREESCORE AND TEN.

Who reach their threescore years and ten
As I have mine, without a sigh,
Are either more or less than men—
Not such am I.

I am not of them; life to me
Has been a strange bewildered dream,
Wherein I knew not things that be
From things that seem.

I thought, I hoped, I knew one thing,
And had one gift, when I was young—
The impulse and the power to sing,
And so I sung.

To have a place in the high choir
Of poets, and deserve the same—
What more could mortal man desire
Than poet's fame?

I sought it long, but never found;
The choir so full was and so strong
The jubilant voices there, they drowned
My simple song.

Men would not hear me then, and now
I care not, I accept my fate.
When white hairs thatch the furrowed brow
Crowns come too late!

The best of life went long ago
From me; it was not much at best;
Only the love that young hearts know,
The dear unrest.

Back on my past, through gathering tears
Once more I cast my eyes, and see
Bright shapes that in my better years
Surrounded me!

They left me here, they left me there,
Went down dark pathways, one by one,—
The wise, the great, the young, the fair;
But I went on,

And I go on! And bad or good,
The old allotted years of men
I have endured as best I could,
Threescore and ten!

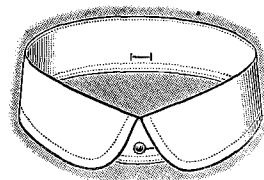
THE TENT.

(Persian.)

When my bier is borne to the grave,
And its burden is laid in the ground,
Think not that Rumi is there,
Nor cry like the mourners around
"He is gone—all is over! Farewell!"
But go on your ways again.
And forgetting your own petty loss,
Remember his infinite gain:
For know that this world is a tent
And life but a dream in the night,
Till Death plucks the curtains apart,
And awakens the sleeper with light.

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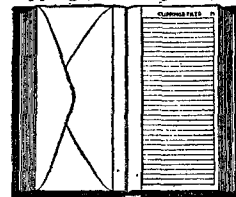
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By STOFFORD A. BROOKE.

A little sun, a little rain,
A soft wind blowing from the west
And woods and fields are sweet again,
And warmth within the mountain's breast.

So simple is the earth we tread,
So quick with love and life her frame,
Ten thousand years have dawned and fled,
And still her magic is the same.

A little love, a little trust,
A soft impulse, a sudden dream—
And life as dry as desert dust
Is fresher than a mountain stream.

So simple is the heart of man
So ready for new hope and joy;
Ten thousand years since it began
Have left it younger than a boy.

Modern Beauty.

By ARTHUR SYMONS.

I am a little torch, she saith, and what to me
If the moth die of me? I am the flame
Of Beauty, and I burn that all may see
Beauty, and I have neither joy nor shame,
But live with that clear light of perfect fire
Which is to men the death of their desire.

I am Yseult and Helen, I have seen
Troy burn, and the most loving knight lie dead.
The world has been my mirror, time has been
My breath upon the glass; and men have said,
Age after age, in rapture and despair,
Love's poor few words, before my image there.

I live, and am immortal; in my eyes
The sorrow of the world, and on my lips
The joy of life, mingle to make me wise;
Yet now the day is darkened with eclipse:
Who is there lives for beauty? Still am I
The torch, but where's the moth that still dares
die?

PERSONALS.

Beaten for Office by a High Hat.—"When I was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress," says Representative William P. Hepburn, of Iowa, in *The Saturday Evening Post*, "a good friend of mine, who had assisted in managing my campaign and knew the sentiment of the people in the Eighth Iowa District, said:

"Hepburn, I've got only one piece of advice to give you, and that is: don't get the big head there in Washington and come back here with a high hat. Stick to your slouch, and your chances for reelection are excellent." Acting on his suggestion I shunned high hats and was sent to two Congresses.

"During the session of the Forty-ninth Congress, however, I was chosen with others to escort the body of a deceased member to San Francisco. As a mark of respect I wore a high hat with the

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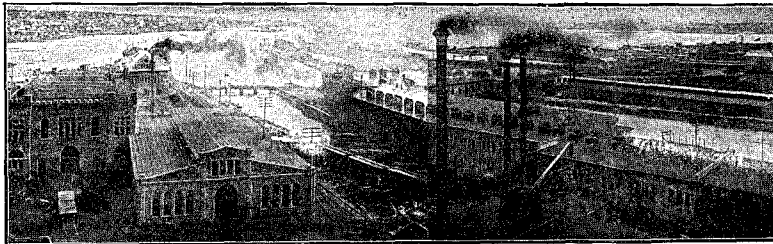
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Note the marvelous record of the Canadian Soo's recent growth. Population for 1900 was 3,000, in 1903 is 18,000. Assessed Real Estate value in 1900 \$1,700,000, in 1903 \$7,000,000 (with bulk of industries exempt from taxation). Number of Manufacturing Plants in 1900, 5; in 1903, 20. Number of employees in same in 1900 was 500, in 1903 over 5,000, with annual pay-roll of \$2,500,000, and when improvements now projected are complete 25,000 men will be employed. Most of this great increase has been in the past 18 months.

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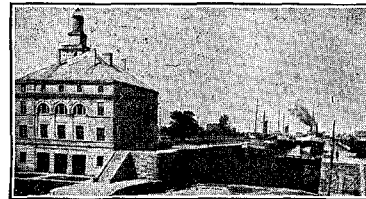
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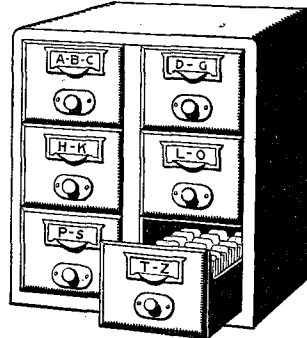
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rest of the conventional attire. On the way back, still wearing that hat, I stopped off at Iowa.

"See here, Hepburn," exclaimed my political adviser, "that hat won't do. It'll ruin you here."

"I ventured to believe that my constituents would not turn me down merely on account of the style of hat I wore. But I was wofully beaten at the next election.

"I promptly discarded my offending head-gear, and altho it was too late to redeem my reputation for that year, I managed in time to live down my indiscretion and was reelected to the Fifty-third Congress. Since then I have been honored by the confidence of my constituents, and no occasion has tempted me to forswear the slouch hat."

How He Keeps Contented.—W. H. Truesdale, president of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad, says *Success* (June), was discussing the question of happiness with a friend, not long ago. Various arguments were advanced as to the best way to find contentment. Said Mr. Truesdale:

"I was greatly impressed with a little talk I recently had with the president of one of the largest banking institutions in the country. I met this man about six o'clock one night, on an elevated train in New York City, and expressed surprise that he should have been working at his office so late in the day. 'This is nothing unusual for me,' said the bank president; 'I am downtown as late as this every day, and very often I remain until seven o'clock. I have tried a good many ways to find contentment in my life, and have decided that the only thing that brings it is good, hard, steady work, day in and day out.'

"These words have stayed with me ever since. There are many people in this country whose one aim in life seems to be to get money by 'hook or crook,' without working for it, and there are many others who inherit large fortunes. These persons spend their lives in dawdling in this corner and that corner of the world, trying to spend their time without doing anything in particular, and they fail utterly to find the peace and happiness of which they are in search.

"Young men, and old men too, should learn the truth that the only real, lasting pleasure in life comes from being actively busy at some work every day: doing something worth while, and doing it as well as you know how. The more we appreciate this fact the more will we be able to make the most of our lives."

The President of the St. Louis Fair.—Mr. David R. Francis, president of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, has sprung into national prominence within a very short time. His tour of Europe, in which he visited all the great European rulers, with the exception of the Czar, with a view of interesting them and their people in the fair, attracted considerable attention. Mr. Francis since his return home has been mentioned as a possible Presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket next year. The following

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appreciation of him was written by William Marion Reedy, editor of the *St. Louis Mirror*, for *The New Yorker*:

"Mr. Francis is an iron man. He never wearies. He never utterly neglects his own business. He will buy or sell a million bushels of wheat in the midst of a discussion in the executive committee as to the kind of gargoyles that ought to decorate the Fisheries Building. He jumps out of town at the drop of the hat, and doesn't know when he's coming back, and he banquets at least once every evening, with telegrams, cablegrams, and long-distance 'phone messages punctuating the courses. He receives delegations from all the ends of the world. He soothes the angry concession seeker. He consults the architects and then turns to deliberate with the board of Lady Managers. He sees men who want police jobs on the grounds, and then he dictates a cablegram to a representative of the French Government who has complained that the Bourbon lilies appear in the Fair banner or emblem instead of the tricolor. And he does it all with a smile. He is never ruffled, to outward seeming, at least. He does not appear to be conscious that he is doing a giant's work. He can talk with three men about three different things at once. He never forgets a man's name, or when or where he met that man. He appears to consult everybody, but the consultation usually ends in the decision being that for which Francis has contended. He has sat down on the national commission and squelched it into unmitigated secondariness in the management of the Fair, and yet to see him with the national commissioners one would think that he was all deference to them and only wrought their wills. He has absolutely 'corked up' all the big papers in St. Louis, so that never a line of criticism has appeared in them concerning his management of the Fair. He is the only man in St. Louis who has any 'influence' worth speaking of with the city administration. It is his when he wants it for any of the purposes of the Fair, and this was just what a great many people did not think would be the case when the present city administration came into power. . . .

"It is said he is always out for 'Number One,' but his 'Number One,' even his enemies must admit, is the success of the Fair. Mr. Francis is not a man given to giving away his money, but he gives himself completely to a cause, and his time is worth more than most people's money. Mr. Francis is cautious with every one, but he can not afford to carry himself too much on the open. He does not take many into his confidence, but too many cooks spoil the broth, even if two heads are better than one. One thing all must admit. He 'gets there,' and he does it with fine aplomb. He is the man who knows his job. He aggrandizes himself, but he does not crush others. If he dominates his town and that town's greatest undertaking, he does it by virtue of his character. The men in St. Louis who have given him his free hand and his supreme authority, even while they resent some of the results of their surrender to him, agree that it is the best thing they could have done."

Stuart Robson's Jocularity.—One of the late Stuart Robson's most disastrous theatrical failures, says the *San Francisco Argonaut*, was the dramatization of "The Gadfly," which he produced for two weeks in New York several years ago.

"The Saturday night when the play had its last production," says an actor who was in his company, "he was in a very jocular mood. 'Think of it,' said he, as he stood in the wings preparatory to going on; 'think of it! It has cost me \$1,000 every time I played this part. [The loss for the three weeks was \$30,000.] Talk about your public-spirited citizens! Where do I come in? Where is my monument? And look how calm and indifferent those fourteen of the lost, strayed, or stolen are out there in the audience over the honor that is about to be conferred upon them. You'd think from the way they sit that they didn't know that it costs me about \$100 apiece to entertain them. Look at that fine sample of respectability over there, with the red whiskers and Edam cheese-head—think of spending \$100 to entertain him.' All through the *entr'actes* he was in the liveliest of moods. 'I have a good mind to make a speech,' he said, after the first act. He assumed a mock threatening attitude. 'Yes, sir, I've a good mind to go out and tell them that they don't know anything about art—à la Mansfield. What

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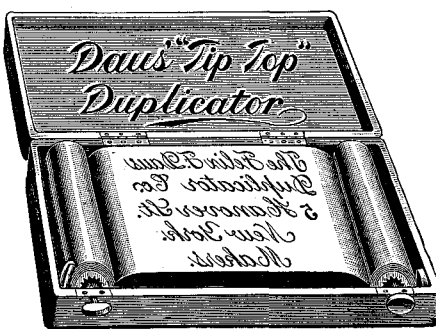
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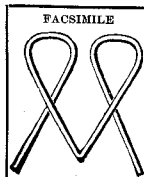
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the public wants is a—talking to.' At the end of the next act he came in and said: 'I've relented—they look too innocent.'

Coming Events.

- June 17.—Iowa Democratic State Convention, at Des Moines.
 June 22-24.—Convention of the National Electrotypers' Association, at Atlantic City, N. J.
 June 23-30.—Christian Workers' Convention, at Chicago.
 June 25-27.—Convention of the Woman's National Single-Tax League, at New Haven, Conn.
 June 29-30.—Convention of the American Chemical Society, at Cleveland, Ohio.
 June 29-July 4.—Central Conference of American Rabbis, at Detroit, Mich.

Current Events.

Foreign.

THE BALKANS.

- June 1.—Further details of the massacre at Smerdesh are received.
 June 2.—Advices from Sofia say the situation is improving; many Bulgarians have been released from Turkish prisons.
 June 4.—Bashibazouks massacre a Turkish village and kill 200 inhabitants.
 June 6.—Four Bulgarians are convicted of the dynamite outrages at Salonica and sentenced to death.
 June 7.—Bulgarian revolutionists are defeated by Turkish troops in a six-hours' fight on the Servian border.

CHINA.

- June 1.—The rebellion in Southern China is spreading; Linanfu, it is reported, has been retaken by the Chinese troops.
 June 4.—One hundred and fifty thousand people are reported destitute and starving because of the famine in Kwang-Si province and that children are sold for money to buy food.
 June 5.—Reports from Manchuria show that Russia is making every preparation for permanent occupation.
 June 7.—Minister Conger asks Secretary Hay to inquire into the authenticity of the alleged utterances of Count Cassini in regard to the correctness of Mr. Conger's statements as to Russian demands on China.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

- June 1.—Negotiations for the Cuban loan of \$35,000,000 are opened in London.
 The Colombian Congress is called to meet in extra session on June 20.
 Premier Prior, of British Colombia, is dismissed from office.
 June 2.—Troops are called out in Agram, Croatia, to quell the rioters.
 The French defeat the Algerians at Figuig and enter the town.
 Cooperative societies of England protest against Joseph Chamberlain's preferential tariffs scheme.
 June 3.—Iona Island, in the Hebrides, is sold to the Carthusian monks expelled from France.

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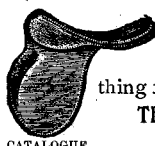
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Fire destroys the state pawnbroking establishment at Naples; the loss is estimated at \$2,400,000.

June 4.—Japan is reported to be massing troops in Korea, preparatory to an advance into Manchuria.

Australian colonies indorse Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's plan for a preferential tariff.

June 5.—The Cape Colony Parliament is opened.

June 6.—Reports state that the Pope's health is steadily declining.

June 7.—One hundred persons are drowned in a collision of two steamers near Marseilles.

The Czar authorizes the giving of instruction in the Catholic religion in the middle-class schools of Poland in the Polish language.

Domestic.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

June 2.—President Roosevelt enters Iowa, speaking at Denison.

June 3.—The President is enthusiastically received in several cities of Illinois.

June 4.—The President makes the last speech of his tour at Danville, Ill., and starts for Washington.

June 5.—The President arrives in Washington.

THE FLOOD SITUATION.

June 1.—Kansas City is the center of the flood peril; it is estimated that twenty thousand people are homeless; the situation in Topeka is improved.

June 2.—Topeka appeals for outside aid; the Mississippi River rises and passes the danger point at St. Louis.

June 3.—Conditions at Kansas City, Topeka, and Des Moines continue to improve.

June 4.—The flood subsides at Topeka sufficiently to show the damage wrought; at St. Louis the Mississippi continued to rise.

June 6.—The Mississippi breaks through the Sny levee, below St. Louis, entailing great loss.

June 7.—The Mississippi at St. Louis reaches the highest point since 1858, doing still further damage.

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

June 2.—Perry S. Heath, former assistant postmaster-general, replies to the charges of S. W. Tulloch.

June 4.—The case against A. M. Machen, charging bribery in connection with postal contracts, is presented to the United States Grand Jury in Washington.

June 5.—A. M. Machen is indicted on the charge of accepting bribes; T. W. McGregor and C. E. Upton are arrested, charged with defrauding the Government.

June 6.—President Roosevelt instructs Postmaster-General Payne to make the investigation of the Post-Office Department sweeping and thorough.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 1.—A tornado strikes Gainesville, Ga., killing more than a hundred people.

The United States Supreme Court decides that the conviction of Mankichi of murder in Hawaii, by a majority vote of the jury, is valid on the ground that the old laws of Hawaii were in force at the time; it refuses to grant a writ of habeas corpus for Whitaker Wright, the London promoter.

June 2.—The United Mine Workers threaten another anthracite strike unless the district presidents are recognized as members of the conciliation board.

Secretary Hay agrees to receive a committee of Jews, who will present testimony on the Kishineff massacre.

June 3.—The mine operators issue a statement defining their position; a miners' convention is called to meet on June 15 to vote on the strike question.

June 4.—The Ohio Republican State Convention indorses President Roosevelt for nomination next year; Myron T. Herrick is nominated for governor.

Forest fires rage in New Jersey, Long Island, New England, the Adirondacks, and Canada.

June 6.—Considerable damage is done by a cloudburst at Clifton, S. C.; eighty lives are lost.

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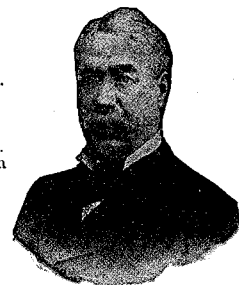
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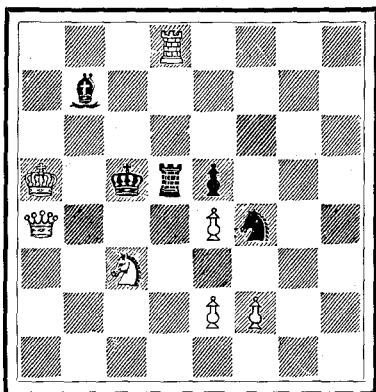
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 835.

A Prize-winner.

By MAXIMOW.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Seven Pieces.

3 R4; 1 b6; 8; K1 k r p3; Q3 P s2; 2 S5;
4 P P2; 8.

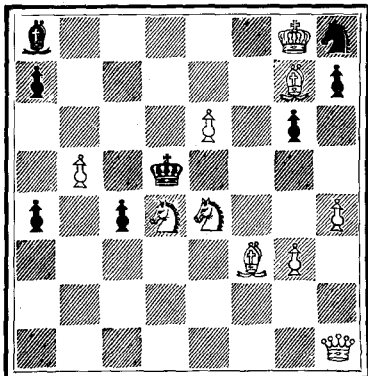
White mates in two moves.

Problem 836.

First-Prize B. C. M. Problem-Tourney.

MOTTO: "A fairly fashioned fancy."

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Ten Pieces.

b5 Ks; p5 Bp; 4 P1 p1; 1 P1 k4; p1 p S S2 P;
5 B P1; 8; 7 Q.

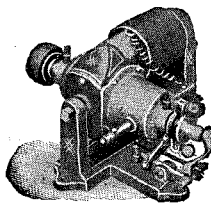
White mates in three moves.

Concerning 732. First-Prize Two-er.

A blunder in giving Black's reply to the "try" Q—R 4 has caused much discussion as to the soundness of this wonderful problem. Black's reply to Q—R 4 is K—Q 3 and not Q—R 8. We have received an "exhaustive analysis" trying to prove that Q—R 4 is another key, giving fifteen mates with the B and fourteen mates with the Q; but the gentlemen who sent this analysis overlooked

1 K—Q 3.

We apologize to our solvers for making the blunder, Q—R 8, instead of K—Q 3, and thus causing them so much trouble.



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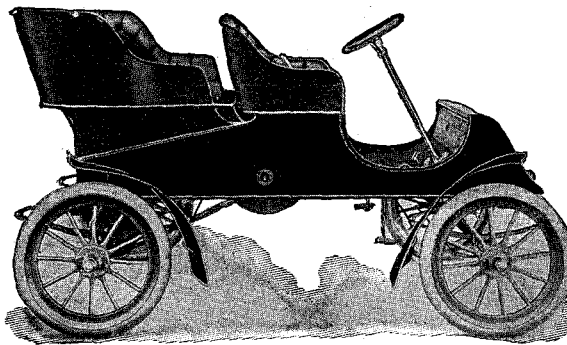
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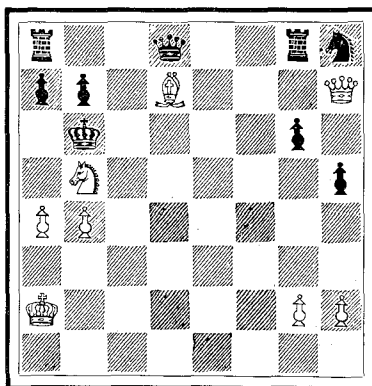
Vienna King's Gambit Tourney.

In this tourney Tschigorin takes first prize, \$108.75; Marshall second, \$116.25; Marco third, \$77.50. The final score is:

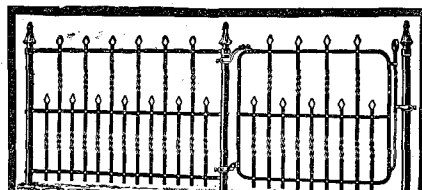
Total.	Lost....	5	6½	7	8	9	9	9	9	9½	11	16
	Won...	4½	5½	11	10	10	9	9	9	8½	7	2
Lost	2	4	3	5	11	4	5	11	4	5	11	4
Drawn	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Won	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Gunsberg	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Schlechter....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Swiderski	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Teichmann...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Mieses	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Maroczy	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pillsbury	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marco	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Marshall	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Tschigorin ...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Nationality.	Russia	America	Austria	America	Hungary	Germany	England	Germany	Austria	England		
Players.	1 Tschigorin...	2 Marshall...	3 Marco	4 Pillsbury...	5 Maroczy...	6 Mieses	7 Teichmann...	8 Swiderski...	9 Schlechter...	10 Gunsberg...		

A Fine Ending.

In a recent game between M. W. H., of the University of Virginia, and Miss Nannie Humphreys, a student of the Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Lynchburg, Va., the former (White) by sacrifices forced a position essentially as follows:



By what move does White force a win? And in how many moves can he mate?



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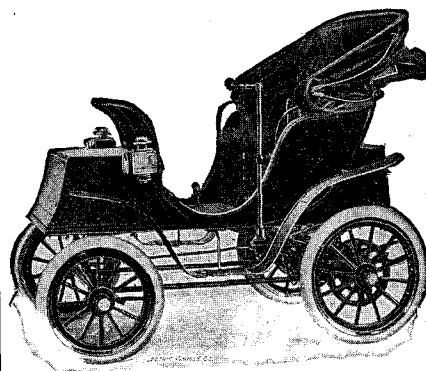
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From the Vienna Gambit Tourney.

Muzio.

SCHLECHTER. TSCHIGORIN.	White.	Black.	SCHLECHTER. TSCHIGORIN.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4		16 Kt-Q 2	Q R-K B sq	
2 P-K B 4	P x P		17 Kt-B 4	Kt-Q sq	
3 Kt-K B 3	P-K Kt 4		18 Kt-K 3	P-B 3	
4 B-B 4	P-Kt 5		19 P-K Kt 4	Kt-K 3	
5 Castles	P x Kt		20 Kt-B 5 ch	Kt x Kt	
6 Q x P	Q-K 2		21 K P x Kt	Kt-Kt 2	
7 P-Q 4	Kt-Q B 3		22 P-B 6 ch	R x P	
8 Q x P	B-R 3		23 R x R	K x R	
9 Q x P ch	Q x Q		24 R-K Bsq ch	K-Kt 4	
10 B x Q ch	K-Q sq		25 R-B 7	Kt x B	
11 P-B 3	B x B		26 R x B	Kt-B 5	
12 R x B	Kt-R 3		27 K-R 2	K-R 5	
13 B-R 5	P-Q 3		28 R x Q P	P-K R 4	
14 R-B sq	K-K 2		29 Resigns.		
15 P-K R 3	B-Q 2				

Knights' Gambit.

MARCO.	MARSHALL.	White.	Black.	MARCO.	MARSHALL.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4			13 Kt-B 3	Q Kt-B 3		
2 P-K B 4	P x P			14 B-Q 2	P-K R 3		
3 Kt-K B 3	P-K B 4			15 R-K 2	P-K Kt 4		
4 P x P	P-Q 4			16 Q R-K sq	P-Kt 5		
5 P-Q 4	B-Q 3			17 Kt-K R 4	B-R 2		
6 B-Q 3	Q-K 2 ch			18 Kt x Kt	Kt x Kt		
7 K-B 2	Kt-K B 3			19 B x Kt	B x B		
8 K-K sq	Kt-K 5 ch			20 Q x B	P-B 6		
9 R-K B	Kt-R 4			21 Q x P ch	Q-Kt 4		
10 P-B 4	Castles			22 Q x Q ch	P x Q		
11 P x P	Q Kt-Q 2			23 Kt x P	Resigns.		
12 Q-B 2	Q R-K sq						

Bishop's Gambit.

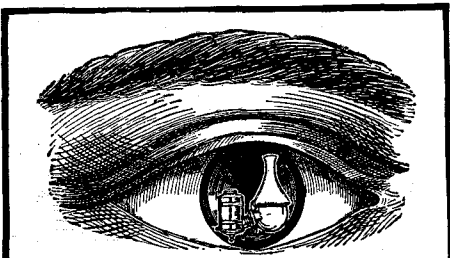
MAROCZY.	GUNSBURG.	White.	Black.	MAROCZY.	GUNSBURG.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4			14 P x P	P x P		
2 P-K B 4	P x P			15 R x R	B x R		
3 B-B 4	P-Q 4			16 B x P (B2)	Q-R 2		
4 B x P	Q-R 5 ch			17 B-K 6	Q-R 8 ch		
5 K-B sq	P-K Kt 4			18 Q Kt-Kt sq	B x Kt		
6 Kt-K B 3	Q-R 4			19 B x Kt ch	R x B		
7 P-K R 4	B-Kt 2			20 Q x Kt ch	R-Q sq		
8 Kt-B 3	P-K R 3			21 Q-K 6 ch	R-Q 2		
9 P-Q 4	P-Q B 3			22 Q-Kt 8 ch	R-Q sq		
10 B-B 4	B-Kt 5			23 Q-K 6 ch	R-Q 2		
11 Q-Q 3	Q Kt-Q 2			24 Q-Kt 8 ch	R-Q sq		
12 Kt-K 3	Castles Q R			25 Q-K 6 ch	and draws by perpetual check.		
13 Q-Kt 3	Q-Kt 3						

Knights' Gambit.

PILLSBURY.	SWIDERSKI.	White.	Black.	PILLSBURY.	SWIDERSKI.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4			8 B-B 4	Q-Kt 3 ch		
2 P-K B 4	P x P			9 P-Q 4	B x Kt		
3 B-B 4	P-Q 4			10 P x B	Kt x P		
4 B x Q P	Kt-K B 3			11 B x P	Kt-Q 2		
5 Kt-Q B 3	B-Q Kt 5			12 Q-Q 3	K Kt-B 3		
6 Kt-B 3	Castles			13 B-Q Kt 3	R-K sq		
7 Castles	P-B 3			14 Kt-Kt 5	Resigns.		

Bishops' Gambit.

TEICHMANN.	MIESES.	White.	Black.	TEICHMANN.	MIESES.	White.	Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4			16 Q-K 2	R-B 4		
2 P-K B 4	P x P			17 B-Q 2	Q R-K B sq		
3 B-B 4	Kt-K B 3			18 Q R-Ksq	Q R-B 3		
4 Kt-Q B 3	Kt-B 3			19 P-Q Kt 3	P-B 4		
5 Kt-B 3	B-Q Kt 5			20 Q-B 4	Q-B 3		
6 Castles	Castles			21 R-K 5	R x R		
7 P-K 5	Kt-K R 4			22 P x R	R-B 4		
8 Kt-Q 5	P-Q 3			23 P-K Kt 4	R x P		
9 P-Q 4	B-K 3			24 P x Kt	R-Kt 4 ch		
10 Q-K 2	P x P			25 K-B 2	Q-Kt 7 ch		
11 Kt x B	Kt x Kt			26 K-K sq	R-K 4 ch		
12 B x B	P x B			27 K-Q sq	P-B 6		
13 P-B 3	Kt-Q B 3			28 B-B 4	P-Q Kt 4		
14 Kt x P	Kt x Kt			29 Resigns.			
15 Q x Kt	Q-Q 4						



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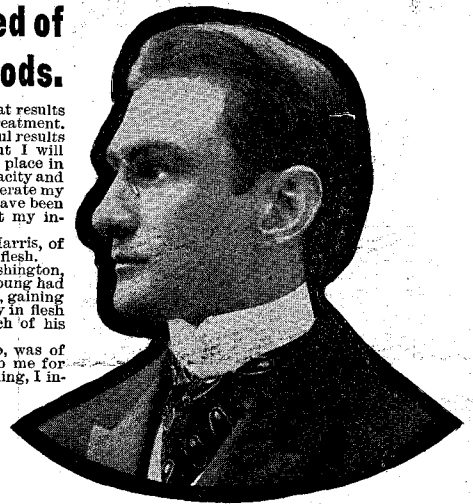
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Read the following and be cured of scepticism regarding my methods.



MY DEAR FRIEND:—Perhaps you would like to know what results I have been accomplishing in other cases by my means of treatment. Of course, I would not have time to tell you all of the wonderful results which I have accomplished by my simple instruction, but I will enumerate a few cases simply to let you see what would take place in your case if you would follow my directions with the same tenacity and determination that others have shown. Naturally, I will enumerate my best cases. There have been some failures, but the failures have been where the persons were too weak mentally to carry out my instructions thoroughly.

I suppose you have read of the case of Mr. Ellis M. Harris, of Minneapolis, who in sixty days gained 54 pounds of good solid flesh.

The case of Dr. S. V. Young, 605 Twelfth St. N. W., Washington, D. C., was very much like his, with the exception that Dr. Young had been sick for years. He recovered his health very rapidly, gaining 42½ pounds in four weeks. His wife also gained very rapidly in flesh and health. Since his recovery Dr. Young has devoted much of his time encouraging others to take my treatment.

That of Mr. A. Pearson, 1217 Wellington Ave., Chicago, was of great interest, as he was a broken-down athlete. He came to me for treatment, and with very little exercise and beautiful feeding, I increased his weight most wonderfully, he gaining in all 65 pounds of good solid muscle. He is now training for a ring contest.

One day a young man by the name of Mr. J. C. Watson, 317 E. 30th St., N. Y. City, entered my office. He was about as thin a young fellow as could be found. He said that all of his people had been thin; that not a single one of them had ever been stout. At that time he weighed 100 pounds. He now weighs 165 pounds, and of course he looks like an entirely different human being. He says that no amount of money could make him change his diet back to devilish food.

Mr. Samuel Watts, of Norwalk, Conn., took treatment by mail. In filling out the blank which he sent to me, he described himself as being in a most deplorable condition, with stomach disorder. His stomach was so bad that his entire system looked as if it would go to pieces, and yet, in spite of this, he has made the most phenomenal recovery of any one I have ever seen, having gotten rid of all his troubles and gained 71 pounds of solid flesh. He, like the others referred to in this letter, is a walking advertisement for my system of cure.

Mr. George Cuthbert, of 316 Wallace St., Philadelphia, had been taking physical culture lessons from a noted professor. He was about trained to death, weighing 109 pounds. The professor was trying to diet him and came very near killing him. Mr. Cuthbert was now a young giant weighing 160 pounds.

Mr. C. T. Armstrong, of Woodfield, O., is another remarkable case. When he started my treatment, he was in anything but a good condition. His body was very thin and emaciated. Now he weighs forty pounds more and looks the picture of physical development. Throughout his treatment his friends had discouraged him, in spite of his rapid recovery, but this did not deter him in his set purpose to build a body. His friends are now taking my treatment.

One of the most wonderful cases of recovery has been that of Mr. W. E. Henderson, of Springfield, Ill., agent for the N. Y. Life Insurance Co., who made his recovery in spite of the fact that he was traveling all over the country, using up his force in trying to get others to protect themselves against death. He has gained some forty pounds of good solid flesh, and finds his mental and physical powers so much increased that it is an easy matter for him to induce others to join his company and also to take better care of their health. Mr. Henderson sends me two or three patients each week, being so full of new life that he is only too glad to spread the new gospel of health.

Mr. Charles W. Wallower, of 134 Broad St., Bethlehem, Pa., is another wonderful case. He was a young college man, having to work in the summer as a telegraph operator. In spite of these facts, he has increased his weight fifty pounds and now has one of the most beautiful bodies that I have ever seen. In spite of the fact that he was a weak man when he started treatment, he says that no man can now withstand his rushes in a football team.

The remarkable recoveries enumerated above have been those of men, but some of the ladies have improved almost as quickly, if not more so, than the men. As a rule, they improve more rapidly, but they hardly ever need as much flesh. It is a very easy matter for them to gain from 2½ to 4 pounds per week.

Mrs. Ruth Pruden, of 38 Mulberry St., Newark, N. J., gained from 103 to 150 pounds in a few months, making an entirely new body and becoming in appearance twenty years younger.

Mrs. J. F. Gray, of 246 W. 114th St., New York City, has gained forty-eight pounds of good solid flesh, equally distributed over her body, making an unusually perfect form. Her husband has also gained very rapidly.

Miss Katharine Fallon, of the Union Traction Co., Chicago, gained fourteen pounds the first week. She continued her gain until she had made an ideal form.

When my wife and myself started this treatment we were both extremely thin. She has gained fifty-one pounds of good solid flesh and I have gained forty-seven pounds of good muscle.

If space permitted, I could go on enumerating cases of this kind until I had filled a small book, but I judge the cases enumerated are enough to interest you and stimulate you to activity.

By my system of treatment, almost any one can gain from two to two and a half pounds at least each week.

Mr. Louis Altweg, No. 220 Pratt St., Baltimore, Md., gained thirteen pounds the first week he took treatment.

Mr. Harris gained nineteen pounds the first week.

These cases were, of course, exceptional, very exceptional. I have seen one man gain ten pounds of good solid flesh in four days. Of course he was consuming enormous quantities of food.

Mr. Louis Chaffer, of West Groton, N. Y., considered himself an expert in food before he took my treatment, but he found by substituting MY KNOWLEDGE for his, it enabled him to gain forty pounds of good healthy tissue in a few months.

Mr. William A. Burnett, of Amherst, Mass., gained thirty pounds in a few weeks. The change in him was so great that although I had seen him several times, I did not know him when he called to see me a few weeks after starting treatment.

Mr. C. W. Crosby, No. 708 Main St., Dubuque, Iowa, is another case that has improved most wonderfully, so changing his body that it is almost impossible to believe one's eyes when they look at his comparative pictures.

The cases of Rev. Father Mee, of Harrison, N. Y., and Mr. Chas. B. Towns, 60 Broadway, New York City, were of unusual interest, as they improved so fast in spite of the fact that they had made so many failures in trying to build their bodies under the care of others.

I have had many persons so change their appearance that their former friends did not know them. In each and every case enumerated the patients have greatly increased their mental and physical powers.

I have certificates from all of these people explaining their cases in detail.

Yours for health,

Julian P. Thomas M.D.

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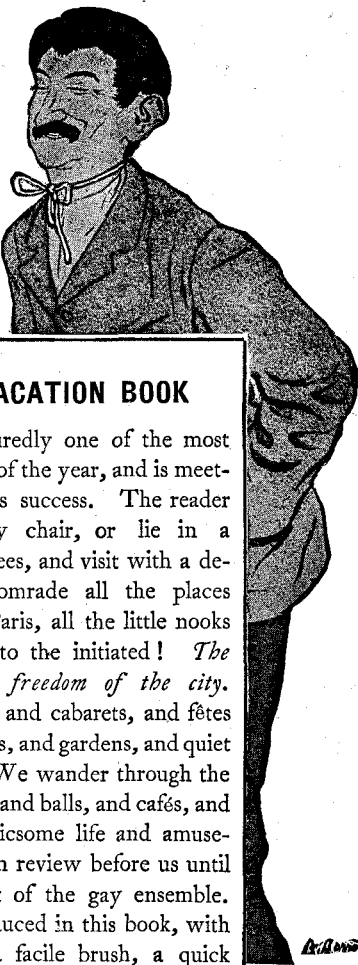
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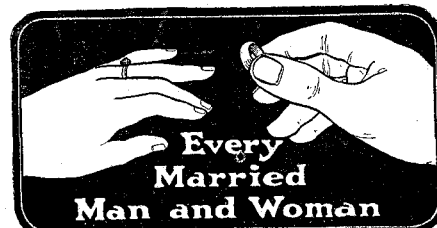
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